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HISTORY

OF THE

13th
Thirteenth * Maine * Regiment

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1861 TO ITS
MUSTER-OUT IN 1865.

BY EDWIN B. LUFKIN,
WELD, MAINE :
A Private of Co. E.

WITH A SKETCH OF THE THIRTEENTH MAINE BATTALION
ATTACHED TO THE THIRTIETH MAINE; AND AN
APPENDIX CONTAINING A COMPLETE ROSTER
OF THE REGIMENT.

H. A. SHOREY & SON, PUBLISHERS,
BRIDGTON, ME.
1868.

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Lufkin, Edwin B

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History of the Thirteenth Maine regiment from its organization in 1861 to its muster-out in 1865. By Edwin B. Lufkin ... With a sketch of the Thirteenth Maine battalion attached to the Thirtieth Maine; and an appendix containing a complete roster of the regiment. Bridgton, Me., H. A. Shorey & son, 1898.

xiii, 140, 67 p., 1 l. 4 port. 21^{cm}.

Portraits accompanied by guard sheets, with descriptive text.

SHelf CARD

1. U. S. — Hist. — Civil war — Regimental histories — Me. inf. — 13th.
2. Maine infantry. 13th regt., 1861-1865. 3. U. S. — Hist. — Civil war — Regimental histories — Me. inf. — 30th. 4. Maine infantry. 30th regt., 1864-1865.

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NEAL DOW.

As Colonel Maine Thirteenth and Brigadier General.

NEAL DOW, who recruited, organized, and was the first commanding officer of the Maine Thirteenth, had already established a world-wide reputation in certain lines of reform work before entering the military service—at the age of fifty-eight, at the urgent request of Maine's War Governor. As Mayor of Portland for two terms, and conspicuous as pioneer in a great reform for whose advancement he had spoken from the platforms of the great cities in this and other lands, his appointment to the command of a regiment very naturally attracted to that organization more than ordinary interest. He was at that period "just in his prime," though "born when the century was but three years old." Though himself making no pretensions to military training, he was conceded as possessing qualifications and characteristics eminently desirable in a regimental or brigade commander.

Though serving with the Thirteenth but a brief period comparatively, his administration of its affairs seems to have fully justified this expectation of his friends. As the result of the earnest labors of himself and those of the trained field and staff officers associated with him, the regiment emerged from its camp of instruction after a three months' course with an exceptionally high rank as to drill, discipline, and soldierly bearing. Col. D. led the regiment on its way from Augusta to Boston, through the streets of his native city of Portland, where it was most heartily and enthusiastically welcomed. At Boston the exigencies of the service as to transportation demanded the division of the regiment, only four companies remaining with Col. Dow. To these were added a full Massachusetts regiment, and, as senior officer, Col. Dow was in command of all the troops on board the transport steamer upon which they there embarked. At Fortress Monroe, Gen. B. F. Butler also took passage, with members of the Department staff; and in the violent storm off the Carolina coast and the trying experiences while the steamer was aground on Frying Pan Shoals, the Maine Colonel so heroically acquitted himself in a trying emergency as to win from the commanding general marked expressions of appreciation and favor.

Arrived at Ship Island the regiment was again reunited for a short season, with Col. Dow as regimental commander. But,

upon his promotion to Brigadier-General (April 28th, 1862) he parted company with his old command, except as detached companies served at the posts where he was commanding general. He had served with the Thirteenth fifteen months.

But it was as Brigadier-General that Neal Dow obtained his most active and adventurous experience in the war. Very soon after his appointment he was transferred from Ship Island to Fort St. Phillip, at the mouth of the Mississippi; from thence to the command of the troops in Western Florida, headquarters at Pensacola; thence, upon the coming of Gen. Banks to the Gulf Department, to the command of the troops at Camp Parapet, headquarters at Carrollton, La. On the 21st of May, he having been assigned the command of a brigade—composed of the 6th Mich., 128th New York, 26th Conn., and 15th New Hampshire—he was ordered to Port Hudson, to take part in the siege. Hardly upon the ground, the murderous assault upon the enemy's fortifications of May 27th—"just to test the enemy's strength," and resulting in a federal loss of 293 killed and 1549 wounded!—was ordered. Gen. Dow gallantly led his fresh troops to this assault and needless slaughter, and for his conduct under fire and his capacity as a commander in leading his brigade in the desperate charge, he has been highly complimented by competent authority. Struck by a spent ball in the arm and unable to control his horse, he was compelled to dismount; soon after he was again wounded by a rifle-ball in the left thigh, and was carried to the rear. Of the regimental commanders of his brigade one was killed, two wounded; one escaped unharmed. Division-commander Gen. T. W. Sherman, was also severely wounded.

While convalescing, and when returning from a visit to his brigade camp, mounted, he was surprised and captured by a confederate cavalry squad. Just approaching the house where were his quarters, the yard enclosed by a high board fence, he found himself "covered" by pistols and carbines, and promptly surrendered. The rear of the camp seems to have been entirely unguarded. As a prisoner of war Gen. Dow was kindly treated. At first taken to a confederate camp twelve miles away, he was next day moved to Richmond (Va.) and Libby Prison, making the long journey horse-back and by wagon and rail. At Richmond and at Mobile General Dow was detained until the 14th of March, 1864, when an exchange was arranged, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee being the confederate general released in the transaction. Reaching his Portland home, March 23d, he was tendered a royal welcome—exceedingly gratifying to him and also to his family and friends.

Finding his health greatly impaired by his active service and long prison confinement, Gen. Dow soon after resigned and retired from the service.

Gen. Dow's long and useful life came to a close Oct. 2nd, 1897, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Conspicuous at the imposing obsequies was the small detachment of Thirteenth Maine Veterans, who on the occasion represented the old regimental organization with which the deceased was so intimately identified in the sixties.

A Few Introductory Remarks.

WRITING a regimental history is, in most cases, a work of some difficulty, for the reason that the writer, while using proper care to keep within the limits of truth, will desire, especially if a member of the organization, to claim for the regiment the full measure of credit to which it is entitled. He also, like other historians, will seek to tell the story in such a manner that it may be interesting to the reader, whether soldier or civilian. He will endeavor to present his history as a symmetrical skeleton, covered with the flesh and blood of incident and adventure and clothed in language which may render it acceptable to the reader and honorable to the comrades, who for three years stood shoulder to shoulder and who faced the fire of battle together. The writer of this history realizes the above difficulties in full measure; owing to the fact that, with the exception of a few sketches in *The National Tribune*, it is his only attempt at historical writing.

In the following pages I shall try to tell the story of a regiment which had no superior as to the material of which it was composed; which, organized in the extreme northeastern state of the Union, served mostly in the extreme Southwest and helped to carry The Old Flag back to the Rio Grande; which faced the dangers of shipwreck as well as of the battle-field; to which inspecting officers freely gave the credit of being in drill, discipline and other soldierly qualities, equal to regulars; and which, probably, contributed to

the black roll the smallest proportion of deserters of any three years' regiment in the Federal army.

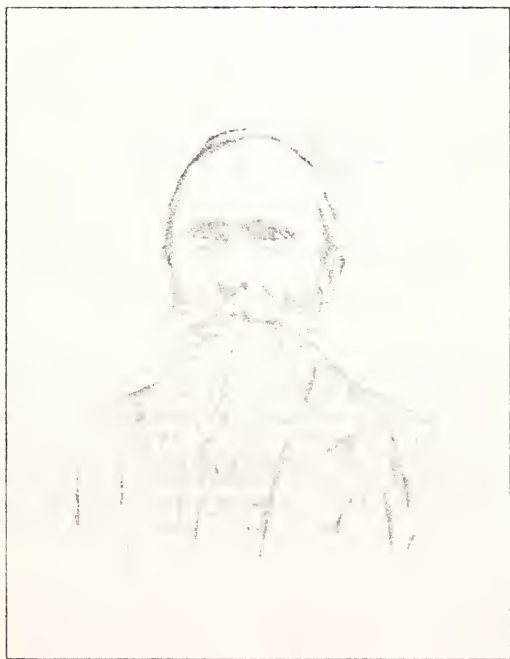
The authorities used in the compilation are: First, the Official War Records; second, my private diary; third, my letters which were preserved by my friends; and fourth, information furnished by officers and comrades. To them, viz: Col. Nelson Howard, Sergt. of Co. E, in the 13th, and Lieut. of Co. B, in the 30th; Capt. R. T. Jordan, Co. F; Capt. Amos G. Goodwin, Co. G; Capt. L. B. Grover, Lieut. of Co. H, in the 13th, and Capt. of Co. H, in the 30th; Wm. McCann, Corp. of Co. H, in both regiments, and J. H. Shaw, Corp. of Co. K, I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks.

I am aware that this volume may be liable to criticism for two reasons, viz: There may be some slight errors as to facts or dates; and my lack of ability, as well as of experience, as a writer, will probably expose it to literary criticism. To the first I can only say that I have used all possible care; and against the second I shall make no defense. Such as it is I offer the work to the reader, hoping that it may help to make The Faithful Thirteenth known for what it was, for what it endured, and for what it did.

EDWIN B. LUFKIN.

Weld, Maine.

TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE
THIRTEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
BOTH LIVING AND DECEASED,
WITH WHOM HE MARCHED THROUGH THE MUD OF
LOUISIANA, THE SAND OF TEXAS AND THE
DUST OF VIRGINIA,
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR.



EDWIN B. LUFKIN,

WELD, ME.

Late Private Co. E, Thirteenth Maine Vols.,

AND THE AUTHOR OF THIS HISTORY.

WAS born in Weld, York County, Maine, Sept. 26th, 1841. He enlisted in the United States service, Oct. 15, 1861; was mustered out on account of expiration of term of enlistment, with the regiment, January 6, 1865.

Has always resided in his native town, which he has served several terms as Town Treasurer. He is a Justice of the Peace; has been Master of his Masonic Lodge; and was the first Commander of the local G. A. R. Post.

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THE MAINE THIRTEENTH.

CHAPTER I.

"We are Coming Father Abraham."

We're coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and work-shops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before,
We're coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

[War Song.]

AFTER the battle of Bull Run had shown that the rebellion was neither a political scarecrow nor an affair of ninety days: and that peace could only be secured by a dishonorable surrender, or by a desperate and bloody war, the loyal North, though at first stunned by the defeat, determined that the Union must be preserved at whatever cost, and sent forward men by the thousand till the government, for a time, refused to accept any more. Within six months after that battle the State of Maine, true to its motto, "Dirigo," contributed more than ten thousand as good men as ever wore the army blue: four regiments being raised early in the fall, the rest a few weeks later.

Among others, at this time, Hon. Neal Dow of Portland received authority from the Governor, to recruit a

regiment of infantry for the service of the United States. Enlistment papers were soon issued, and early in October recruiting was commenced. At that time there were being raised in the State five regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, a total of about seven thousand men. Recruiting officers were also at work in the State for the regular army, for the navy, and for Maine regiments already in the field. For these reasons recruiting for the regiment proceeded somewhat slowly; and it was not till late in November that the squads began to assemble at the rendezvous in Augusta.

The United States Arsenal was permitted to be used as the rendezvous of the regiment: the large Arsenal building being used as quarters till tents were issued, when camp was established on the slope in front. As soon as the recruits began to assemble, squad drill and instruction in guard duty commenced. November 20th the first company completed its organization and was mustered-in. Recruits continued to arrive, and on the 13th of December the last company was mustered. There had been, however, some difficulty about the organization of Co. I, which was mustered-in December 12th, while incomplete and commanded by a 1st Lieutenant. The company was not completed till Jan. 9th, 1862, though its officers were commissioned Jan. 6th. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, as an organization, Dec. 31st, 1861; the following being the original roster of its officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Neal Dow, Portland, Colonel; Henry Rust, Jr., Norway, Lieutenant Colonel; Frank S. Hesselstine, Waterville, Major; Frederic Speed, Gorham, Adjutant; David S. Stinson, Auburn, Quartermaster; James M. Bates, Yarmouth, Surgeon; Seth C. Gordon, Gorham, Assistant Surgeon; Henry D. Moore, Portland, Chaplain; Edward H. Wilson, Cumberland, Sergeant Major; Wayne W. Blossom, Turner, Quartermaster Sergeant; George W. Dow, Portland, Commissary Sergeant; Simeon A. Evans, Fryeburg, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Co. A.—Frederic A. Stevens, Bangor, Captain; Wm. H. H. Walker, Newburg, First Lieutenant; George E. Moulton, Westbrook, Second Lieutenant.

Co. B.—William B. Snell, Fairfield, Captain; Edward P. Loring, Norridgewock, First Lieutenant; Joseph B. Corson, Canaan, Second Lieutenant.

Co. C.—Alfred E. Buck, Lewiston, Captain; Freeman U. Whiting, Newport, First Lieutenant; John S. P. Ham, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Co. D.—Charles A. Bates, Norridgewock, Captain; Almon L. Varney, Brunswick, First Lieutenant; James H. Wetherell, Norridgewock, Second Lieutenant.

Co. E.—Isaac F. Quinby, Westbrook, Captain; Morrill P. Smith, Wilton, First Lieutenant; William A. Brainerd, Farmington, Second Lieutenant.

Co. F.—Charles R. March, Portland, Captain; Waldo A. Blossom, Turner, First Lieutenant; John H. Sherburne, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Co. G.—Joshua L. Sawyer, Portland, Captain; Aaron King, Westbrook, First Lieutenant; William T. Smith, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Co. H.—Abernethy Grover, Albany, Captain; Augustine W. Clough, Portland, First Lieutenant; Enoch Foster, Jr., Newry, Second Lieutenant.

Co. I.—Stillman C. Archer, Cherryfield, Captain; Isaiah Rendell, Portland, First Lieutenant; William C. Cushing, Winterport, Second Lieutenant.

Co. K.—William R. Swan, Paris, Captain; Amos G. Goodwin, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; Melville C. Linscott, Readfield, Second Lieutenant.

An examination of the residences of the company officers will show approximately the localities from which the regiment was recruited. Most of the counties were represented by one or more squads, the exceptions being Aroostook, Knox, Lincoln and Sagadahoc. The regiment numbered when it left the State, besides a full list of officers, about nine hundred and sixty enlisted men. A few of these were left behind in the hospital, and a very few deserters, so that the regiment started for the seat of war with nine hundred and twenty muskets.

No bands were allowed to the regiments organized at that time ; but there is room for a reasonable doubt as to whether that measure of cheese-paring economy accomplished any real saving.

Perhaps it may not be out of place while speaking of the organization of the regiment to describe its outfit. The uniform was the ordinary fatigue suit, consisting of cap, blouse, and dark blue pants. The blouse and pants were of very poor quality, and in a short time became disgracefully ragged, thus giving rise to the ordinary nickname of the regiment. The shoes were made at the Maine State Prison and were an excellent article for service, much better indeed than any which were furnished later. The overcoats were of good quality, many of them lasting their owners through their whole term of service. The underclothing was poor.

The weapons were the best that could be procured at the time. They were Enfield rifles of English make ; good, serviceable weapons, and much superior to the Dutch or Belgian rifles which were issued to the other regiments then organizing at Augusta. They were, however, very coarsely finished and therefore hard to keep clean. They had originally what was called bronze finish, but the sea air and salt water soon ruined that, so that they had to be scoured, and they were afterward kept bright. The equipments, blankets, haversacks and canteens were of the ordinary quality. The knapsacks were very poor. They had light board frames, covered with black canvas, and the straps were fastened on with cheap, iron tacks. They had to be handled as carefully as porcelain to save them from being smashed, and they were neither comfortable nor weather-proof. The only reasonable excuse for furnishing such inferior articles to troops was the lack of time, in the emergency, for making better ones.

The tents could not have been easily improved. They were of the Sibley pattern, of good quality, and each

furnished with a small stove; the stove-pipe serving for a tent-pole. The only serious trouble about the tents was that there were not enough of them. The floors barely furnished sleeping room for the number of men required to occupy them; and after the arms and equipments had to be kept in the tents they were uncomfortably crowded, as owing to the center-pole being a stove-pipe there was no suitable place for a gun-rack. After about a year's use they became ruined by mildew so that they were condemned by an inspecting officer.

As soon as the squads of recruits began to assemble, squad drill was commenced, and company drill as fast as the companies were organized. Battalion drill soon followed and was prosecuted as energetically as circumstances permitted. The winter of 1861 was very severe; there being of hard snowstorms, each followed by a northwest gale, an average of more than one a week. That was a great drawback, and another was the lack of a suitable place for battalion drill. There was a spot, known as the parade-ground, in the southwest corner of the Arsenal grounds near the river, on which there was room to form the regiment in line and to practice a few simple movements; but in order to use it the men, after each snowstorm, had to turn out with shovels and scrapers and clear away the snow, dumping it over the river bank. Thorough battalion drill was only practicable when the ice on the river was in suitable condition; which was but a small part of the time. In stormy weather the only possible drill was the manual of arms, in the main building.

When the weather permitted, dress-parade took place on the parade-ground. In this ceremony the most prominent part belonged to Adjutant Speed, who was a bantam in size but had the voice of a lion. He had seen some previous service and knew his duty thoroughly; but it was an endless source of wonder to the men

how so large a voice could proceed from the throat of so small a man.

The Thirteenth, in common with all the volunteer regiments which were raised the first two years of the war, labored under the disadvantage that hardly any of its members had any military experience. A few of the officers and perhaps a baker's dozen of the men had served a short time in the army, and a few others had played soldier in the militia; the rest, officers and men alike, were raw recruits. Nearly all, however, applied themselves to their task with a zeal which worked wonders; and by the first of February the regiment could perform the manual and all ordinary movements in a creditable manner, and also march steadily both by front and by flank.

Like many other regiments, the Thirteenth during its stay at Augusta, had quite an experience with measles. The next morning after the arrival of the Franklin County squad, one of their number was found to have the measles, the eruption being well developed. He was instantly separated from the other men and soon carried across the river to the hospital where the cases of measles in the 1st Maine Cavalry were being treated, but it was too late. He had slept on the upper floor of the large Arsenal building with about three hundred others, and nearly every man who had not had the disease, contracted it; so in a fortnight the regiment had enough cases of measles to start a hospital of its own.

Although so many cases at once laid quite a load upon the shoulders of the Medical Staff, the best was done that was possible under the circumstances, and the number of deaths and discharges caused by measles was very small. Duty was however made somewhat harder; as Col. Dow, by the advice of the surgeons, ordered that all who were convalescent from measles should be excused from guard and fatigue duty for eight weeks after being discharged from the hospital. This measure un-

doubtedly prevented many cases of relapse and ultimately increased the efficiency of the regiment. For a time Winthrop Hall was used as a hospital for the measles; but cases soon became so numerous that half of a floor in the large Arsenal building was taken, and that proved to be none too much. Nearly all the cases recovered so as to be able to leave the State with the regiment.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the strict discipline, the unquestioning obedience to officers and restriction within the limits of camp, although for the good of the service, was at first extremely irksome to men who had always enjoyed the liberty of American citizens. Many of the younger men, especially, hardly realizing the need of restriction, evaded it when practicable, and ran the risk of punishment for the sake of enjoying a few hours liberty. A regulation was established at headquarters which allowed the issue of four passes per day to each company; but, as this would allow each man to go into town only about once a month, it was very unsatisfactory and led to a system of repeating, which was hard to detect and gave headquarters considerable trouble.

Another way by which many of the boys obtained a few hours liberty was as follows: as soon as the weather became severely cold the water supply in the Arsenal grounds failed, so that all water for drinking and cooking had to be brought from an aqueduct some distance outside of Camp Beaufort, as our camp was officially called. An order was therefore issued that any man going out after water with six canteens should be allowed to pass the sentry at the gate. There was quickly developed a thirst for cold water which would have been considered abnormal anywhere except in "Neal Dow's temperance regiment." Often one of the water-carriers, from absent-mindedness no doubt, would pass the aqueduct without noticing it; and sometimes it

would be several hours before he would find his way back to camp, perhaps in a state of exhilaration which by the next morning would result in thirst that was not imaginary. This, together with the discovery of the fact that some of the canteens were brought into camp filled with something stronger than water, was the cause of an order that water-carriers should go out only in squads in charge of a trusty non-commissioned officer. This order accomplished its purpose reasonably well; but still Yankee ingenuity found means of evading it to a certain extent.

It is to the credit of the members of the regiment that they never gave much occasion for the enforcement of military law. There were comparatively few cases of arrest in the regiment during its whole term of service, and most of these were at Augusta. Nearly every case was for some slight misbehavior, for which a few hours confinement was considered sufficient punishment, and a court-martial was almost unheard of in the regiment.

At one time some of the boys, for some infraction of discipline, were assigned quarters in the locality known to soldiers as the "bull-pen." To amuse themselves while there they formed a burlesque regimental organization, with field, staff and line officers, and had mock drills, dress-parades and guard-mountings. Daily reports of the doings of the regiment inside furnished amusement for the regiment outside; and, like all military men, many of the officers retained their titles after the organization was disbanded. Col. Butterfield and Capt. York, in particular, retained theirs permanently.

The opportunities of the regiment for attending religious services were very scanty. The season of course prevented the holding of services out of doors and there was no suitable place to hold them under shelter; so the Chaplain confined his performance of duty, as a rule, to the distribution of a few tracts and an occasional visit

to the hospital. Squads of the men, generally in charge of non-commissioned officers, were permitted to attend services at the churches in the city; and on one occasion, shortly before leaving Augusta, the regiment attended service as an organization.

Interference with drill was not the only inconvenience which the regiment suffered from the severe winter of 1861. During several of the storms the sentries suffered severely while on post, frost-bites being of quite common occurrence. Although the tents were of good quality, they were but a slight protection against a temperature below zero. As long as a good fire was kept the tents were comfortable, but if the fire went out they immediately grew cold. There was, therefore, much need of some one keeping awake every cold night to tend the fire. A petition was prepared and was signed by nearly all the men, asking the State authorities to issue to each man an extra blanket, but, whether presented or not, nothing ever came of it.

As for their treatment by the citizens, the men of the Thirteenth had but little reason for complaint. There was of course, at that time, a certain number whose aim was to make all they could out of the soldiers; but the situation in that respect was very different from what it became in 1864. Although at that time but little organized effort had been made in aid of the hospitals, visits from the ladies of the city with delicacies for the sick were quite frequent. Making allowance for the facts that there were nearly five thousand soldiers in a place the size of Augusta, that the camp of the Thirteenth was the most distant from the town, and that hardly a man of the regiment belonged in Augusta, our invalids had little reason to feel themselves forgotten or neglected.

While at Augusta, quite a large number, if not a majority, of the members of the regiment, were induced to sign a roll allotting a certain portion of each month's

pay to their families; the sum allotted, in most cases ten dollars per month, to be paid directly to the family, so as to save the soldier the risk and expense of sending it home. This allotment, from the way in which it was mismanaged, proved to be a monstrous outrage upon the soldiers and their families, though perhaps that result was not foreseen by the authors of the measure.

The regiment, after leaving the State, was not paid till July, 1862, when there was six months' pay due. At that time they were paid for four months, but their families did not receive the portion of that payment allotted to them till February, 1863; and some of the families suffered severely for the want of it. It is evident that Uncle Samuel, or some of his financial agents, saved nearly a year's interest on about twenty thousand dollars at the expense of the soldiers and their families; and the result was that the allotment was cancelled as soon as possible by every man in the regiment who had signed it.

Early in the morning of February 5th, we saw the Fourteenth Maine break camp and march to the station. It was not known where they were going; but from some source the rumor was spreading that the Fourteenth, as well as the Thirteenth and Fifteenth, were to follow the Twelfth to the Gulf of Mexico, to serve under General Butler; and for once rumor proved correct. Probably the Thirteenth would have started as early as the Fourteenth, or earlier, if so many of the men had not been just recovering from the measles and therefore unfit for the journey. As it was, our turn came next.

February 17th, orders were issued to the men to break camp and be ready to take the cars for Boston, early the next morning. All private property which could not be carried was sent home; and regimental property, except tents, packed for transportation. The snow, several feet in depth, was dug away from the tents, and they were made ready to be struck at a moment's no-

tice. No one slept that night ; but all sat up and passed away the time singing and telling stories, the camp-fires being kept bright by using the tent-floors for fuel. At midnight three days' rations were issued. With song and jest, each strove to forget, or at least conceal, the sadness which he felt at leaving home and friends ; and each determined to show himself, as a soldier, worthy of the State whose motto is "Dirigo."

CHAPTER II.

"A Life on the Ocean Wave."

Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue;
The night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild sea-mew.
Yon sun that sets upon the sea
We follow in his light:
Farewell awhile to him and thee;
My native land—Good Night!

[Childe Harold, Canto I.]

ON the eighteenth of February, 1862, at four o'clock A. M., the regiment struck its tents and loaded them on sleds to be hauled to the railroad station. Then, gathered around fires which were kindled on the spots lately occupied by the tents, the boys made themselves as comfortable as possible while awaiting further orders. At six o'clock, in the scarcely perceptible twilight of that dull, gloomy, February morning, the regiment formed its line for the last time on the Arsenal

grounds, and soon was slowly making its way over the solid ice of the Kennebec to take the cars for Boston. There was a long delay at the station, during which some of the patriotic citizens furnished refreshments, including hot coffee, which was very acceptable; as, owing to the kettles being packed, our cooks had not been able to make any that morning. At last all was ready; every one was on board, and, about nine o'clock, the long train of twenty-seven cars slowly left the station. The heavy train made slow progress, so that it was two P. M. before we reached Portland. There the regiment left the cars and marched quite a distance through some of the principal streets; then, somewhat past three o'clock, after drinking more hot coffee, we returned to the cars and the train started for Boston.

As long as daylight lasted, at almost every farmhouse we passed, hats and handkerchiefs were waving; and all the way to Boston, at every village, was a crowd heartily cheering. Our train went by way of the Boston & Maine R. R., and did not reach the station in Haymarket Square till eleven P. M. From the station we marched to Faneuil Hall, through a street filled with a heartily cheering crowd, and at last lay down, about midnight, with two nights' sleep due and half a night to obtain it in. There we remained till the afternoon of the 20th, when Companies A, B, E and I, under Col. Dow, with Maj. Hesseltime and a part of the staff, embarked on the Steamer Mississippi for Ship Island, there to join Gen. Butler's expedition for the capture of New Orleans.

The next day the rest of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Rust, with the remainder of the staff, took the cars for New York, where they remained till the 27th, when they embarked on the Steamer Fulton, in company with the 12th Connecticut, and sailed direct for Ship Island. No special incident is reported as having occurred during the passage, and after a prosperous voyage of only

nine days, they reached Ship Island and went into camp.

The 14th Maine, which had left Augusta Feb. 5th, arrived at the Island the same day, March 8th.

The Steamer Mississippi, on which, besides Col. Dow's battalion, was embarked the 31st Massachusetts, commanded by Col. O. P. Gooding, was a new, three-decked, screw steamer, of twenty-five hundred tons, and was commanded by Capt. Fulton. She was composite built—that is, iron up to the middle deck and wood above—and had a powerful double engine. She was full barque-rigged, and was provided with two water-tight, iron bulkheads, extending from the keel to the middle deck. These bulkheads, as will soon be learned, were a few days later the means of saving the vessel from total destruction.

The battalion of the 13th was quartered on the lower deck, directly under the main cabin, in comfortable bunks, but with so little spare room that the men had to remain either sitting or lying in their bunks most of the time. There was a well-fitted cook's galley on the upper deck just abaft the chimney, in which meat was boiled, and coffee made in large tanks heated by steam. Fresh water was obtained from sea-water by an excellent condensing apparatus. In connection with the cook-room, a sharp Yankee trick was played by some of the 13th boys, by means of which they obtained extra rations of fresh beef at the expense of the Massachusetts soldiers. Changing the numbers on their caps from 13 to 31, they would fall in with the company having the same letter as their own; and, as the cooks did not yet know all their men, it was several days before the trick was found out and guarded against.

Late in the afternoon of Feb. 20th, the Mississippi left the wharf and started on what proved to be a most eventful voyage. Her first destination was Fortress Monroe, which was reached in the afternoon of the 24th, after a pleasant trip, with no incidents worth noting.

unless we should mention some acts of brutality on the part of a Massachusetts officer, who thus early commenced the career of tyranny which afterward made his name odious throughout the 19th Army Corps. When approaching the fortress, the Mississippi passed within a short distance of the man-of-war Minnesota; and she anchored within plain sight of the ships Cumberland and Congress, which only twelve days later were destroyed by the Merrimac.

The next morning a tug brought out from the fort several tons of uncharged shells which were loosely piled in a temporary bin on the lower deck; room for the same being made by tearing out two lengths of the bunks occupied by our battalion. The occupants of said bunks were unceremoniously turned out and were obliged to crowd themselves in with others, where their room was much more desirable than their company. [The writer can speak somewhat feelingly on the subject, as he was one of the "evicted tenants."] In the afternoon, Gen. Butler came on board, with his staff, his wife and her maid; and in the evening the steamer started for Hatteras Inlet to take on board Gen. Williams. It was also intended to call at Key West.

The morning of the 26th dawned fair; and the Mississippi, steaming along the coast of North Carolina, seemed assured of a pleasant trip; but in the afternoon a southeast gale came up, and at 6 P. M., when within a few miles of Hatteras Inlet, the ocean was so rough that it was not thought prudent to attempt to cross the bar. The steamer was therefore headed seaward, and none too soon; for while swinging round, her stern grazed on a shoal. The wind constantly increased, till, at 10 P. M., the situation was considered dangerous. Volunteers were called for to assist the sailors; and, as there were many old sailors in the 13th battalion, all were obtained that were needed. Still more fiercely howled the wind, and owing to the shoalness of the

water the waves seemed like breakers. Sweeping furiously over the deck so much water reached the fire-room as to seriously endanger the fires. Every man of the 13th who was not sea-sick was called up, and two lines formed of men with buckets; and by constant hard work, from 1 o'clock A. M. till 9, the water was kept under control, so that the fires, and therefore the vessel, were saved.

Any one who has never been in a storm upon the ocean, cannot easily imagine the state of affairs upon the steamer during the latter part of the night. The vessel, though headed directly towards the wind, rolling till her yards almost touched the waves; the wire backstays twanging at every roll like the strings of an immense bass viol; the dashing about on the decks of everything which was not securely fastened; the unearthly shrieks of the fierce wind howling through the rigging; the groans and prayers of the sea-sick confined in the foul air beneath the decks; the struggles to save themselves from going overboard of those whose duty required them to be on deck; all this, amid a darkness scarcely broken except by the phosphorescent light of the waves, combined to make even the bravest realize their danger.

The view after daylight, from the saloon window where the water from the fire-room was thrown out, was magnificent though terrible. The wind began to abate about daylight; but the waves continued for some time to rise, till old sailors estimated them to be at least thirty feet in height, and the big steamer was tossed about by them as if she had been a chip. Most of the time no other vessel was in sight; but during the forenoon one little schooner floated by, hove to, and under close-reefed foresail, riding the waves like a duck and not shipping a spoonful of water. The wind continued moderating, so that about 9 A. M., the sailors, by a great effort, managed to bend and set the main spencer, which

steadied the vessel so that the water no longer came into the fire-room ; and the weary soldiers were dismissed after eight hours of as hard work as they ever did.

It is not pleasant to describe or even imagine the condition of the unfortunates who were unable to assist in saving the vessel. Shut under hatches without a chance to get a breath of fresh air ; most of them seasick, and the deck in their quarters covered with a most offensive mixture of sawdust, chloride of lime &c. ; the only respect in which their condition was preferable to death was the slight hope of a change for the better. The sick ones of the 13th, had, in addition, to endure the noise of the shells in the after-part of their quarters ; which, rolling and grinding in their improvised stowage, made a noise perhaps more frightful than dangerous ; though if the partition which confined them had given way, a very distinct element of danger would have been added.

By noon of the 27th, the wind had gone down so the work of putting things to rights about the vessel was commenced ; but Hatteras Inlet was then so far astern, that Gen. Butler decided not to return there but to keep away for Ship Island. He was anxious to reach his destination as soon as possible, and perhaps he was assisted in his decision by the fact that he had begun to lose confidence in the captain of the steamer. For a few hours all went well, but soon the perils of the sea showed themselves in another form, and the fifteen hundred souls on board the Mississippi had to face the prospect of either drowning or captivity.

The morning of Feb. 28th was as pleasant as could have been desired. There was little if any wind and the gentle undulations on the surface of the ocean contrasted pleasantly with the enormous waves of the previous morning. Shortly before 9 o'clock, while some of the officers were at breakfast in the cabin and the steamer was going ahead at fair speed, those on deck heard

that sound so terrible to sailors, the grating of pebbles under the keel, and the vessel soon stopped. There was no shock, hardly a perceptible jar, and but few except those on deck realized what had happened until informed by others.

It was soon known that the steamer was aground on Frying-pan Shoal, that object of dread to sailors coasting between Northern and Southern ports. The weather was clear and the land but a few miles distant with Cape Fear lighthouse in plain sight. There was, therefore, no excuse for placing the steamer in that position, as her proper course would have been several miles further out at sea. Under the circumstances there could be only two opinions about the captain; that he was either treacherous or disgracefully incompetent, probably the latter.

Attempts to get the steamer clear were quickly made. The soldiers were all ordered on deck and moved in a mass from bow to stern and from side to side, so as to stir the vessel in her bed; while the engines were worked to their full power both direct and reversed and the helm swung in all possible directions, but with little effect. Boats were sent out and made soundings in all directions without finding sufficient difference in the depth of the water to offer a practicable channel of escape.

The captain then, with almost inconceivable stupidity or malice, gave the order to throw over the anchor. The order was, most unfortunately, obeyed; and the steamer, soon forging ahead a few feet, ran upon one of the flukes, which stove a hole through her bottom, near the bow, nearly as large as a man's body. Through this the water poured in a torrent, flooding the forward part of the vessel up nearly to the middle deck, and fixing her bow immovably upon the shoal. Then appeared the benefit of the two bulkheads; for while the water in the forward compartment rose to the level of that out-

side, the rest of the vessel remained dry ; so that hope, though faint, was not entirely lost.

No one, without understanding well the circumstances, can fully realize the danger which then menaced those on board the Mississippi. We were hard aground on one of the most dangerous shoals on the coast of the United States, and in a locality notorious for the suddenness and violence of its gales ; the forward compartment was full of water ; there were fifteen hundred souls on board, and the land, although in plain sight, was so far distant that the few boats belonging to the steamer could not have landed all the people in less than three days, and on a hostile coast at that. There was no friendly vessel in sight ; but from the rigging, with a glass, could be plainly seen the Confederate forts near the mouth of Cape Fear River. There seemed no probable means of escape from either drowning or capture.

Still no possible expedient was left untried ; although but little help was received from the captain of the steamer—who, from some cause, was in such a condition that he could not even tell from his Nautical Almanac whether the tide was rising or falling. A signal of distress was hoisted and minute guns were fired ; while some of Gen. Butler's staff, after examining the Almanac, reported falling water, and that it would not be high tide till about 8 P. M. A little past noon a vessel, flying American colors, came in sight and cautiously approached. A staff officer was sent on board, who learned that it was the U. S. gunboat Mount Vernon, Capt. Glisson, one of the Wilmington blockading fleet. They had seen the smoke of our minute guns, although unable to hear the report, and had come to learn what was the trouble. Capt. Glisson offered all the assistance in his power : so, after a consultation, a large hawser was attached to the Mississippi and renewed attempts were made to get her afloat. It was so little past low water, however, that nothing was accomplished ;

and at one time even the Mount Vernon was in serious danger, for her stern struck the ground heavily three times but did not stick.

By-and-by a northwest wind began to rise and threatened a rough night. It was evident that more heroic measures must be taken, so the boats were set at work conveying troops from the Mississippi to the Mount Vernon; while a detail of men engaged in throwing overboard the shells which had been loaded at Fortress Monroe. The engines of both vessels were still kept at work; and after 7 P. M., when over two hundred men had been transferred and several tons of shells thrown overboard, the Mississippi began to move, and about ten minutes before high water she was once more afloat.

All can imagine the cheers that then arose from the decks of both vessels; but only those who have escaped from deadly peril can fully realize how heartfelt they were. But although the worst was past the Mississippi was not yet out of danger. Her forward compartment was full of water, bringing her several feet down by the head, so that neither the screw nor rudder would work efficiently, and the wind was rapidly rising to a northwest gale. The chain cables, weighing several tons, were carried aft, and the gun moved amidships, so as to trim the vessel as much as possible. Acting-master Sturgis of the Mount Vernon was left on the Mississippi, he having been detailed by Captain Glisson, at the request of Gen. Butler, as a competent officer and coast pilot. Then, preceded at a short distance by the Mount Vernon, the Mississippi steamed ahead slowly, till about midnight both vessels anchored in the lee of the land not far from the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

Next morning, after a survey of the injured vessel, it was decided to go to Port Royal, S. C., for repairs. All who had been transferred to the Mount Vernon were returned to the Mississippi, except one staff officer of the 13th; who, although like a guide-post pointing

the way to heaven, had, apparently, no personal desire to go there by water ! He, therefore, remained on the uninjured vessel and sent in his resignation, which was promptly accepted by Gen. Butler.

The wind having moderated, both vessels weighed anchor and started. As many men as could be used were kept constantly at work pumping and bailing till we reached Port Royal. As a means of keeping the men occupied it was a success ; but it had about as much effect in lowering the water as a hand bellows would in checking a tornado. When off Charleston the Mount Vernon returned to her station at Wilmington, and one of the Charleston blockading fleet took her place as convoy ; and about 5 P. M., March 2nd, we anchored in Port Royal. Next day the Mississippi was taken around to Seabrook Landing, on Skull Creek, about seven miles from Hilton Head, where we landed.

As there was not time the first night to unload the tents, our battalion was quartered for that night near the wharf, in a shed built for stowing hay or cotton, and floored only with loose poles. The pole floor was not a comfortable bed at the best ; and to add to the discomfort a strong north wind blew during the night, so the men suffered terribly with cold. As no transport could be obtained to take the place of the Mississippi, it was necessary for the troops to go into camp while she was unloaded and received temporary repairs sufficient to enable her to proceed on her voyage ; so next day the tents were unloaded and pitched in an old cotton field some distance from the wharf, where we had a liberal amount of exercise in preparing a spot for camp and drill-ground.

Regular drills began, and, varied by occasional details for fatigue duty on board the Mississippi, continued till March 9th, when the battalion struck tents and embarked on the steamer Matanzas, which happened to be available ; it not being thought best to put more than

the Massachusetts regiment on board of the Mississippi.

We will now bid good-bye to the Mississippi; but will first say that before leaving the harbor her captain, by going contrary to the advice of the naval officers, ran her aground so hard upon a bank of oyster-shells that the troops had to be taken off again; and even then it required all the tugs in the harbor to get her afloat. For this he was removed from command and was placed under arrest on board of the Matanzas; his place being taken by Acting-master Sturgis, the officer detailed from the Mount Vernon.

Next morning the Matanzas dropped down to Hilton Head, where we remained till just before dark on the 13th, when we once more started for our destination. We soon found that our condition had not improved by our change of steamers, but very much changed for the worse. The Matanzas, although a good vessel, was so small that she could only carry our four companies by being badly crowded, and was also filthy and badly infested with vermin. What made our condition still worse was, we were kept on short rations of fresh water.

In a few hours after leaving Port Royal we began to realize that we were approaching a warmer climate. The schools of porpoises lazily rolling along, in single file, like boys playing "Follow my Leader;" the flying-fish darting through the air, generally near the surface of the water but sometimes rising higher than the deck of the vessel; the semi-transparent *Physalia*, known to sailors as the Portuguese man-of-war, floating fearless of wind or wave; the gulf-weed, sometimes only single stems and sometimes in masses covering many square rods; and, more than all the rest, the balmy air of the Gulf-stream, proved unmistakably, that, for the present at least, we had left winter behind us.

For two days we steamed along in sight of the unsettled coast of Florida, its abandoned light-houses giving their aid to the passing vessel only by daylight. March

16th we rounded Cape Sable, and, just clearing the dangerous keys, the architecture of the frail coral worm, took a course somewhat north of west. The voyage proceeded without any further incident worthy of mention, except a somewhat uncomfortable but not dangerous squall in the evening of the 18th.

On the 20th we came in sight of what at first seemed to be the sails of a large fleet of boats, the resemblance being aided by the fact that there were several large vessels just beyond. As we drew nearer, the sails took the form of tents and we began to see men moving about; but they all seemed to be floating on the water, no land being visible. At last we were near enough to see that they were on an island of sand which barely rose above the surface of the water. This was Ship Island, and here Gen. Butler's division was rapidly organizing; but we had arrived there in the midst of a severe norther, which rendered landing impracticable for two days. We were informed that the rest of the regiment had arrived and had gone into camp nearly two weeks before. March 22nd, just before dark, the wind went down, so that we landed; and thus ended a voyage which had given the men an experience of the perils of the sea such as happens to but few in the same length of time.



CHAPTER III.

The Abomination of Desolation.

Oh! for one draught of cooling northern air!
That it might pour its freshness on me now;
That it might kiss my cheek and cleave my hair,
And part its currents round my fevered brow!
Ocean, and sky, and earth! a blistering calm
Spread over all! how weary wears the day!
Oh! lift the wave, and bend the distant palm,
Breeze! wheresoe'er thy lagging pinions stray,
Triumphant burst upon the level deep,
Rock the fixed hull and swell the clinging sail!
Arouse the opal clouds: that o'er us sleep,
Sound thy shrill whistle! we will bid thee hail!
Though wrapt in all the storm-clouds of the north,
Yet from thy home of ice, come forth, Oh, breeze, come forth!
[Epes Sargent.

LONG the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, from the Appalachicola to the Rio Grande, stretches a sand-bank which has been and is still being thrown up by the waves of the Gulf. Most of the way it has risen slightly above the surface of the water in a chain of low islands. In Florida, Louisiana and Texas, many of these islands have become connected with the main land, forming numerous bays, each of which is a good harbor but has its mouth obstructed by a bar. In Mississippi, however, the islands are at a distance of about twelve miles from the coast. The larger ones are four in number and are known as Petit Bois, Horn, Ship and Cat Islands; Cat Island being the westerly one.

With the exception of a few sand-hills, thrown up by the wind and being often changed in form by the same cause, their surface rises but little above ordinary high tide. Their substance is principally white sand; scattered through which are the remains of various fish, thus giving it sufficient fertility to support a limited amount of vegetation. On Horn Island there are some tracts of coarse grass which are used to some extent for the pasturing of cattle, thus giving the island its name.

The body of water between these four islands and the coast is known as Mississippi Sound. The deepest water in the sound is not much more than twenty feet, and in the middle of the sound is generally about thirteen; from this it gradually grows shoaler towards the shore, so that on the main land wharves more than half a mile in length are necessary in order to reach nine feet of water. The sound is ordinarily a safe anchorage; but occasionally there is so heavy a southeast gale that the waters of the gulf overwhelm the islands, and the mountainous waves roll unobstructed upon the shore of the main land. The sound, also, in connection with Lake Pontchartrain, furnishes to light-draft vessels an inland passage between Mobile and New Orleans.

Ship Island, which was used as a rendezvous by the British in the campaign against New Orleans in the winter of 1814, is five or six miles long and about half a mile wide. On the south side is a strip which is overflowed by the highest tides, and midway between the two ends of the island this low tract extends across to the north side. This tract, when dry, is smooth, level, and hard, thus forming an excellent drill-ground. The east end of the island, in 1862, was mostly covered with a forest of pines; while the only vegetation on the west end was a few scattered patches of sweetbrier, rushes and cactus. At the west end of the island, the channel was deep enough for the largest vessels: and near that end on the north side there was deep water so near the

shore that only a short wharf was needed. On this desolate spot, where Butler's expedition for the capture of New Orleans was then organizing, our regiment found itself once more united. Drill, both company and battalion, was now practiced with energy and thoroughness; the island affording, to the fullest extent, the facilities which had been lacking in Augusta. There were also occasional brigade drills and frequent inspections; and about April 10th, after all the troops had arrived, there was a grand review.

We soon learned by sad experience, that although the island, as a rendezvous, possessed conspicuous military advantages, its only recommendation from a sanitary point of view was its pure air. The only water obtainable could be endured to avoid dying from thirst, but was not an enticing beverage. It was procured by digging wells from three to six feet deep in the sand. The water in these wells rose and fell with the tide; and, although it was called fresh, it had several distinct flavors, among which were those of salt, gunpowder, and creosote. At its best it was only fit for immediate use; for a bucket of it standing over night would develop an odor of such unspeakable vileness as ought to make it a powerful disinfectant. It had, however, the economic advantage that it rendered the administration of cathartics by the regimental surgeons a decided superfluity.

Unsuitable diet added to the discomfort of the troops. Owing to the season and to the long sea voyage, it was next to impossible to obtain fresh vegetables. The army rations were probably as good as could be obtained, but they furnished little variety and were sometimes damaged by salt water. During a portion of the time there was issued from the post bakery soft bread that was so excessively sour that but few of the men would eat more than enough of it to barely sustain life. Soon after it began to be issued there could be seen on the north

shore of the island a winnow of loaves which had been thrown away.

To the effects upon the troops of unwholesome water and unsuitable food, was added that of the heat, which during the latter part of the time we spent there, was almost unendurable. The island is not far north of the tropics, and, with an almost vertical June sun shining upon the dazzling white sand, not only was the heat like that of an oven, but the reflection from the sand was torturing to the eyes. In spite of all the efforts of the medical staff, the sick list of the regiment was frightful; and the percentage of deaths, as well as discharges, was large. Diphtheria, scurvy, fever, chronic diarrhœa, and general debility, the latter greatly aggravated by homesickness, allowed the surgeons but little spare time.

Insect pests were numerous—individuals, if not species. Ordinary flies were very annoying, especially in the hospitals, where it seemed almost necessary to have an attendant to each patient in order to keep them out of the faces of the helpless invalids. Some of the regiments were badly troubled by fleas; the Thirteenth, fortunately, not among the number. This, however, could not be said concerning the *Pediculus vestimenti*, familiarly known among soldiers as the “grayback.” The clothing of the four companies which came from Port Royal on the Matanzas, had become populous with these despicable vermin; and from them, or from some other source, they were soon distributed through the regiment. About the only practicable way of destroying them was by boiling; and as, owing to scarcity of fuel, this could not be done as often as was necessary, one or more “skirmishes” became a part of the regular daily routine. The midges, or sand flies, were terribly annoying to the soldiers, especially while on dress-parade. As this ceremony took place at sunset, just when the midges were most active, it is to be feared that the thoughts of the soldiers, while standing at parade-rest,

would sometimes need to be represented in print by a long row of dashes. The Great American Mosquito was there, both numerous and bloodthirsty; but they were found so much more numerous at our next station, that some of the old soldiers now cherish the fond delusion that there were no mosquitoes on Ship Island.

The duty required of the men was probably no harder than was necessary, and would not have seemed hard under favorable conditions; but it appeared severe to men enervated by the sudden change of climate and weakened by disease. As there were but few teams, nearly all the fuel had to be "toted" by the men from the upper end of the island. Most of our supplies had also to be carried from the wharf to our camp, a distance of nearly a mile; but a few weeks after our arrival a plank walk was built, which made that work much easier.

Drill usually occupied from four to six hours per day, while the heat and dampness of the climate rendered necessary a large amount of labor to keep the arms and equipments in respectable condition. There was a large amount of guard duty; three different guards being detailed, viz: a camp guard, a picket guard across the middle of the island, and a headquarters guard near the wharf. After about May 20th, when this was all devolved upon the Thirteenth by the departure of the last of the other regiments, each man on duty had to be on guard every other day. The fatigue began at the same time to be excessive, owing to there having been a large amount of stores collected there, all of which our regiment had to reload for forwarding to New Orleans.

For some time the fatigue duty seriously interfered with drill; so much so, that many days there were few men available for drill except those who had been relieved from guard duty in the morning. Several times some emergency required large details of men to work all night. About this time also, for several weeks there

were forty men from the Thirteenth detailed on transport steamers, the crews of which were somewhat short-handed. After most of the stores had been reshipped and the detailed men returned, the amount of fatigue duty, was much reduced ; and, to some extent, guard duty also, so that the regiment could pay much more attention to drill ; and before leaving the island it attained such a state of discipline that Gen. Weitzel, after reviewing and inspecting it without any previous notice of his coming, said he had never seen a better regiment.

The monotonous round of drill, fatigue and guard duty was so seldom varied by any more interesting service, that it may not be thought trifling to mention briefly, two excursions which portions of the regiment made to the main land. The latter part of May, Gen. Dow, who was then in command on the island, learned that some of the secessionists in Pass Christian, a little village almost directly across the sound, had been making threats of hanging or maltreating the few Union men in their vicinity. For this reason, it is supposed, he took six companies of the Thirteenth and made the place a flying visit. Leaving camp at 2. A. M., we went on board the steamer Sallie Robinson, and making rather a late start, arrived at our destination about 7.30 A. M. We soon landed, marched up into the village and stacked arms in a beautiful grove of pines. There we remained for several hours, while the General transacted, or tried to transact, the business for which he went. We then reembarked and went to Shieldsboro, or Bay St. Louis as it is now called, where we made but a short stop, and then returned to the island, reaching camp about 6 P. M. The result of the expedition I am unable to give, as no report of it appears in the War Records !

The above expedition was made June 3rd, and whatever were its objects or results, it was very soon appar-

ent that it had no effect in preventing ill-treatment of Union men. Occasional refugees, both white and black, succeeded in reaching the island, all bringing the same information and reporting the leaders in the outrages, both actual and threatened, to be Rev. Mr. Sill, Mr. Hearn the village recorder, and a Mr. Seal. It was resolved to attempt their capture, either for punishment or to hold them as hostages for the good behavior of their associates. Gen. Dow, therefore, ordered a detail of two hundred men to cross the sound for that purpose.

In the night of June 21st, they went on board of the Steamer Creole, crossed the sound, and reached Pass Christian about daybreak. They quickly landed and marched to the house where the desired parties were supposed to be, but they could not be found. The attempt was not entirely fruitless, for Mr. Hearn's son-in-law and another man who were in the house, were seized and brought away. The steamer then started for Bay St. Louis to destroy some property which was of military advantage to the enemy, to procure some fresh beef, and to bring away some Union men who were said to be in that vicinity without the means of escaping.

When the steamer reached the bay a party of twenty men, under a Lieutenant, were sent in small boats up Wolf river, which empties into the east side of the bay; while the main body on the steamer went up Jordan's river, which empties into the west side. As the steamer proceeded up the river, Union refugees were taken on board till the cabin was full, and several head of cattle were obtained. The steamer went up the river several miles to where there was said to be a ferry, the intention being to destroy it; but on reaching the place the boat was found to have been removed, so the steamer put about and started to return.

After proceeding some distance down stream, orders were given to stop and destroy a saw-mill which was not far below. Just then the steamer was fired on by a

party of about twenty guerrillas, who, armed with double-barrelled shot-guns, were concealed in a thicket near the bank. The attack was entirely unexpected; the officers and refugees were at dinner in the cabin, and the men were taking their ease, their guns being stacked on the lower deck.

For an instant all was confusion, but the men quickly rushed to their arms. Before they could use them the guerrillas fired a second volley and then took to their heels. Several shots were fired at them, but none of them were killed and probably none hurt. After the firing was over an investigation was made to learn its result. It was found that much damage was done to the windows and wood-work of the boat, and that several of the men had bullet-holes through their clothes, but that no one on the boat was injured, either soldier or citizen.

When the firing commenced the captain of the steamer, who was steering, let go of the wheel and lay down to escape the bullets, several of which seemed to be meant for him. Then the steamer, unguided, swung around and grounded so solidly that it was impossible to get her afloat before night. A strong picket guard was therefore posted on shore, and it is perhaps unnecessary to remark that it was a watchful one.

There was no disturbance during the night, and about daybreak the steamer, having got afloat, continued on her way down the river. There was now considerable anxiety about the detachment which was sent up Wolf river; but on reaching the bay they were found there all right. Nothing of any special importance had happened to them; but, owing to the long absence of the steamer, they were afraid that the main body had been captured, and were just preparing to start for the island in their boats when the steamer came in sight. They were taken on board and the whole party returned

to camp before dark. From there the prisoners and refugees were soon sent to New Orleans.

On the 28th of April, Col. Dow was appointed Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Rust received his well-deserved promotion to Colonel, being mustered in that rank June 3rd. The vacancies thus created were filled by the promotion of Major Hesselstine to Lieutenant-Colonel and Capt. Grover of Co. H to Major. Several vacancies in the list of officers were caused by death or resignation, and will be more particularly mentioned in the roster of the regiment.

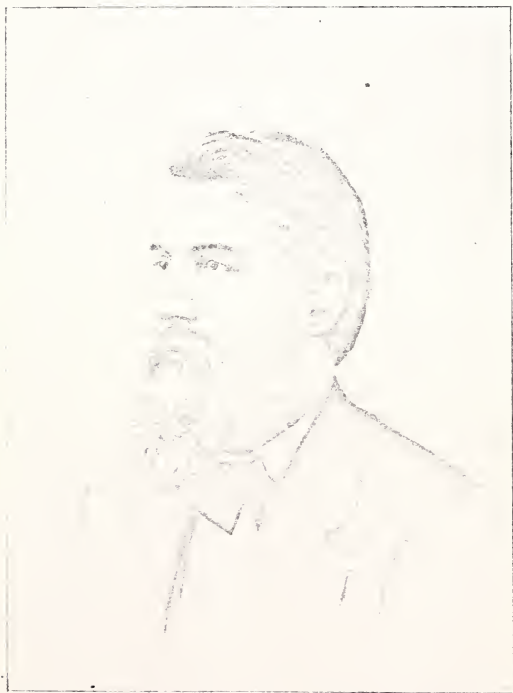
Early in April, the vessels of Porter's mortar fleet were seen to spread their white wings and start for the mouth of the Mississippi. April 6th, seven regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery were put on board of transports for the same destination; but, as Commodore Farragut sent word that he was having much difficulty in getting his larger vessels over the bar, they landed again. At last, on the 15th, news was received that the fleet was all over the bar and ready for business; and immediately the troops reembarked and started for the scene of action. While these troops were on shore, awaiting orders, occurred the grand review, already mentioned, of all the troops on the island.

On the 18th we began to hear the bombardment of Fort Jackson by the mortar fleet. For six days and nights, with but short intermissions, we could hear the tremendous reports of the fifteen-inch mortars; each report seeming almost to jar Ship Island, although the distance was about sixty miles in an air line. Then the noise ceased, and we remained in suspense till a vessel arrived with news of Farragut's gallant passage of the forts, and also brought orders for the departure of more of the troops. Soon word came of the surrender of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, the fall of New Orleans, and of the evacuation of the forts at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. Regiment after regiment then went for-

ward, till early in May only the Thirteenth remained on the island.

The reason for the Thirteenth being selected to remain on the island the writer has never learned. The most probable reason was the wretched condition of our clothing. For several weeks, at that time, many of the men were absolutely without pants and had to be excused from dress-parade and guard duty for that reason, while nearly the whole regiment was in rags; but after all the other troops had gone new dress uniforms were issued, thus enabling the regiment to present a respectable appearance.

About the first of July the military authorities decided that it was not necessary to retain the whole regiment on the island, as the place could be securely held by the gunboats; so two companies were retained for a guard, and the rest ordered into the defences of New Orleans. July 5th, Co. C left the island for Fort Pike, on the strait called the Rigolets, and Co. K for Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur, these being the two entrances to Lake Pontchartrain. July 8th the regiment was paid off, but only received four months' pay, although entitled to six. Half of this payment was in specie and half in greenbacks, this being the only time during its term of service that the regiment received money worth its face value. That evening, Companies G, H, and I, left for Fort Jackson, and Company A, for the Quarantine Station. Then in the evening of July 11th, Companies B and E left for Fort Saint Philip; leaving Companies D and F to endure existence in a place which General Butler declared to be the most dreaded place of confinement to which he ever ordered prisoners to be sent.



COL. HENRY RUST, JR.

HENRY RUST, JR., formerly of Norway, Maine, the first Lieut.-Colonel of the Thirteenth, like its Major, was called from service in one of the earlier Maine regiments to take a field position in the Thirteenth. A member of the famous Norway Light Infantry before the war—the graduates of which received no less than forty-six distinct commissions in the war of the rebellion—he entered the First Maine as Sergeant in April, 1861, being mustered-out as First Lieut. Aug. 5, same year; immediately he recruited a company for the Tenth Maine, and was mustered as Captain in October; while in camp at Baltimore with the Tenth, he was called to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Thirteenth, being mustered in that grade, Dec. 10, 1861, when only four companies of the regiment had been organized. Lieut.-Col. Rust commanded the battalion of six companies from Boston to New York, thence to Saip Island, on the first trip South, and when Col. Dow was made Brigadier-General, Lieut.-Col. Rust was promoted to a full Colonelcy, and assigned the post-commandership of Ship Island. Early in 1863 he was transferred to the commandership of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip. In August he was ordered to court-martial service at New Orleans; thence appointed provost-marshal and president of a board of enrollment for a Louisiana congressional district, being thus occupied until Jan. 1st, 1864, when he rejoined his regiment on the Southern Texas coast, only to be at once made an acting brigadier, in a brigade of five regiments, in which were the 13th and 15th Maine. When the troops went to the Mississippi to enter upon the Red River campaign, Col. Rust returned to his own command as regimental commander. On the long march and in all the engagements up to Cane Crossing, he commanded his regiment; then he became commander of the Second Brigade of Emory's Division, retaining that command from April 23d to July 1st. He was regimental commander in the marches and counter-marches through Washington, Maryland, and up and down the Shenandoah; led it home on veteran furlough and returned with it to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg; here (Oct. 1864) he again became brigade and post-commander; he commanded the forces which went to the support of Kelley at Cumberland, Md., and New Creek; thence returning to his former command at Martinsburg. He was mustered out with the regiment and returned with it to Maine.

As a Maine paper said of him when he came to the Thirteenth, the regiment always found Col. Rust to be "a gentleman by nature and by cultivation;" and he ever enjoyed the respect of his officers and the love and confidence of his men. In action no braver officer ever unsheathed a sword, and in every emergency he heroically acquitted himself.

Col. Rust located at Haverhill, Mass., after the war, and died July, 1881, in the 48th year of his age. A widow and one daughter survive him.

CHAPTER IV.

"In the Louisiana Lowlands Low."

'Tis a wild spot, and hath a gloomy look;
The bird sings never merrily in the trees,
And the young leaves seem blighted. A rank growth
Spreads poisonously round, with power to taint
With blistering dews the thoughtless hand that dares
To penetrate the covert. Cypressess
Crowd on the dank, wet earth; and stretched at length,
The cayman—a fit dweller in such home—
Slumbers, half-buried in the sedgy grass.
Beside the green ooze where he shelters him,
A whooping crane erects his skeleton form,
And shrieks in night. Two summer ducks, aroused
To apprehension, as they hear his cry,
Dash up from the lagoon, with marvelous haste
Following his guidance. Meety taught by these,
And startled at our rapid, near approach,
The steel-jawed monster, from his grassy bed,
Crawls slowly to his slimy, green abode,
Which straight receives him. You behold him now,
His ridgy back uprising as he speeds,
In silence, to the centre of the stream,
Whence his head peers alone.

[William Gilmore Simms.]

THE whole of southeastern Louisiana is a swamp;
and were it not for the works of man, it would all
be overflowed at every period of high water in the
Mississippi. For hundreds of miles banks of earth,
called levees, are raised to a height of from two to ten
feet according to the location, on one or both sides of the
river, to keep it within its banks at high water. At

low water the natural banks are several feet above the surface of the river.

These levees are usually sufficient; but when the river rises to an unusual height, especially if at the same time there is a strong wind, some weak place in the levee gives way, and "the king comes to his own again." Then hundreds, and sometimes thousands of square miles, are overflowed to a depth of several feet; great numbers of animals, both wild and domestic, and often many people, are drowned; buildings are destroyed, floated away or greatly damaged; and the crops of that year much delayed or sometimes ruined. If the crevasse, as it is called, occurs early in the spring, at the opening of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, it usually merely delays planting and somewhat injures the crop; but if it is at the time of the June rise, when the floods come down from the Missouri, the crops for that year are ruined and it becomes a national calamity.

Geologists tell us that in some past age an arm of the Gulf of Mexico extended north of the present mouth of the Ohio River, which then emptied into salt water instead of into the Mississippi. In the myriads of years which have since elapsed, the debris brought down by the rivers and the accumulation of decayed vegetation, have filled up the arm of the gulf, so that it now forms the Lower Mississippi valley. The processes of deposit and accumulation did not then cease; but the river has thrust a narrow tongue of land over fifty miles into the present limits of the gulf and its work is still going on; the delta, as it is called from the numerous mouths through which the river pours its mighty volume of water into the gulf, making a slow but perceptible advance each year.

The river is constantly changing its channel, either by washing away its banks or by cutting across bends in time of flood. Every part of the Lower Mississippi valley has, probably, at some past time, been the bed of

the river; the numerous lakes now seen there, with but few exceptions, being each a section of the old river bed. At present the general course of the river is near the bluffs at the east side of the valley. The highest of this alluvial land is close to the river and gradually descends, either to a bayou, the home of the alligator and gar-pike, and often a minor outlet of the river, or to a swamp of live-oak and cypress; infested with the deadly water-moccasin. South of Baton Rouge the whole territory on both sides of the Mississippi, as far west as the Atchafalaya, is intersected by a close network of bayous, many of them navigable.

In the suburbs of New Orleans is a small tract of land, known as the Gentilly Ridge, rising a few feet above the water; and, with this exception, the writer knows of no naturally dry land till the first bluff, perhaps twenty-five feet in height, is reached at Baton Rouge, two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

The soil is of unknown depth and inexhaustible fertility, but under the almost vertical midsummer sun, its mass of decaying vegetation is a hotbed of malaria, which between May and November makes the country almost deadly to unacclimated northerners. In addition to this, owing to the disgraceful filthiness of the towns, especially New Orleans—where the streets are only cleaned by the rain and the only scavenger is the turkey-buzzard—yellow fever, when imported, rages fearfully; though the occasional winter frosts prevent it from originating and usually from lasting through the winter. In the season of 1853 one-tenth of the whole population of New Orleans died of this terrible disease, and various other years have nearly as shocking a record.

The Lower Mississippi valley is also the favorite summer resort of the most active and blood-thirsty mosquitoes known to entomologists. They infest the whole territory in such myriads that their number on any

square mile can be expressed only by such figures as are used by astronomers to denote the distance to the fixed stars. From April to November they are constantly active ; and only when fully exposed to the rays of the sun, or else within a close mosquito net, can one escape their attacks.

In this locality, the discomforts and dangers of which I have not in the least exaggerated, the soldiers of the Thirteenth Maine, by orders from headquarters, were now stationed ; and here, contrary to their own wishes, they remained for over thirteen months. How important their duty was, and how faithfully they performed it, will hereafter appear ; but it may be better understood after a short description of the forts in which they were stationed and of the location of the same.

Forts Pike and Macomb, where companies C and K were stationed, were small but well-built forts commanding the passes at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain, through which the rear of the city of New Orleans can be reached from the gulf. They each mounted not far from forty guns. The duty of the troops stationed there, though apparently of minor importance and though requiring but a small garrison, was very necessary ; it being principally to prevent any unauthorized communication between New Orleans and Mobile.

Constant care was required, as every vessel passing had to be examined ; but, owing to the paralysis of trade, the vessels were nearly all small oyster and fishing boats. While the duty was not very hard it was extremely monotonous ; being scarcely varied except by rare visits to New Orleans, which was about thirty miles distant, either by steamer or by a very poor road. The post, comprising the two forts and small works in the vicinity, was commanded by a field officer of the 26th Massachusetts, till the 24th of August, 1862, when he was relieved by Lieut. Col. Hesselbine. Company C remained but a few weeks at Fort Pike, when it was

relieved by a detachment of the 31st Massachusetts. It then joined Company K at Fort Macomb, where the two companies remained more than a year. Details were stationed a part of the time in Battery Bienvenu and Tower Dupre, small works in the vicinity.

Fort Saint Philip is situated on the left or eastern bank of the Mississippi, about thirty-five miles from the mouth and seventy from New Orleans. The land is so narrow that it is less than four miles in an air line to the waters of the Gulf. The body of the fort was small and of very irregular shape, having no less than seventeen sides. It was intended for about forty guns but had only five—four 8-inch columbiads and one 32-pounder. In an eastern salient, where the flag-staff was placed, could be seen part of the wall of the old fort which, in 1814, shortly before the battle of New Orleans, had kept the British fleet at bay for several days and finally had driven it away; thus bravely doing its part toward saving the city. There were two adjoining batteries, called the right and left wings, extending up and down river from the main fort. They each mounted about fifteen guns; 24s, 32s and 42s, with one 6-in. rifle on a pivot carriage. There was also a detached battery of four 11-inch mortars in the rear of the left wing. There were some embrasures for small-arms in the wall of the main fort but no gun casemates, so all the guns were mounted *en barbette*.

Fort Jackson was a regular, five-sided, casemated fort. It mounted about seventy guns although not fully armed, and had a few more in a small outer water-battery. It was on the opposite side of the river from Fort Saint Philip and slightly below it, though within good supporting distance. Fort Saint Philip was much more dangerous to a hostile fleet, as all its guns could command any point on the river within range, while Fort Jackson, although much the strongest, could not, owing to

its form, bring but a part of its guns to bear upon any one point.

The land around the forts was but little above ordinary high tides; and in severe southeast gales it was sometimes all overflowed, thus leaving the forts out at sea. Communication with Fort Saint Philip was only possible by boat, or, at low water, by going on foot to the Quarantine Station, several miles up river; but from Fort Jackson there was a telegraph, and also a road along the levee.

There were some small tracts of forest in the vicinity of the forts, the trees being cypress, live-oak, and such others as can grow on land that is often overflowed with fresh water and sometimes with salt. These woods, with their thickly-growing trees linked together, with vines, and the branches heavily draped with the gray, sad-looking Spanish-moss, are dark and gloomy even in the brightest noonday. They are the winter home of immense numbers of woodcock and other similar migratory birds, which find in the swampy ground plenty of their favorite food.

The most of the land, however, which is dry enough to produce any vegetation, is covered with cane-brake or an occasional patch of dwarf palmetto. Early in the winter, after the cane is dead, fire is set to it and sweeps through the dry brake, sometimes faster than a man can run—exhibiting all the grandeur, though not the destructiveness, of a fire on the western prairies. In a few weeks the young cane starts up and is used as a pasturage for cattle, which then for the only time in the year, become really fat; the gnats and mosquitoes being dormant and the feed plenty.

The parapets and glacis of the forts, especially of Saint Philip, were completely honeycombed with rat-holes; this being the only place within several miles from which they were not liable to be driven out by high water. Judging from their numbers, no attempt

had ever been made to exterminate them; and they were extremely bold, often entering the barracks in the night and running over the sleeping soldiers. They were a terrible pest to the commissary and the cooks, incessant care being required to prevent the destruction or defiling of food. Organized rat-hunts were a standing amusement of moonlight evenings; and the game was so plenty and so bold, that a well aimed club often proved effective.

The waters of southern Louisiana, at that time, were swarming with alligators, which had only just begun to be hunted for their hides; so that the raising of poultry, and especially of ducks and geese, had quite an element of uncertainty. These immense lizards, whose heads, for unadulterated hideousness, would take the prize medal in an impartial competition with a bull moose, were plenty in the vicinity of the forts; and often one could be seen floating with only his eyes out of water, or lying on the bank with his ill-flavored countenance wide open, trapping flies. It was said by the inhabitants of the coast, as the bank of the lower Mississippi is called, that an alligator was never known to molest a white man; but that a young negro, or a dog, approaching the water, was in great danger. The soldiers soon lost all fear of them, and were often seen bathing within a few rods of a big alligator—and were never molested.

The duty at the forts, though never dangerous in a military sense, was very exacting; requiring constant care from all, both officers and men, whether on guard or not. Although the situation of the forts seemed to render a land attack improbable, it was quite within the bounds of possibility for a force from Western Louisiana, in small vessels, to reach the immediate vicinity of the forts without discovery, and make a sudden dash upon them. This, though constantly guarded against, was never attempted; the object of the enemy, apparently,

being the city of New Orleans; but they were never able to reach it.

For several weeks during the siege of Port Hudson, the city was in much danger; and the garrison of Fort Saint Philip was under orders to be prepared to take a steamer for the city at a moment's notice. On the 25th of June, when the forts were thought to be in danger of surprise and capture by the same force that had lately taken Brashear City, extra precautions were taken; and from that time till several days after the surrender of Port Hudson, all entrances to the forts were closed at dark and the drawbridges raised, while a close watch was kept during the day. This was done in obedience to orders from New Orleans, and although it was no doubt a wise precaution, it proved to be needless. During our whole term at the forts, whenever a sentry discharged his rifle, day or night, the long roll was beaten and the whole garrison had to fall in under arms on the parade-ground and await orders. This, however, seldom happened; the occasion that is best remembered being when George Swaney shot the quartermaster's old mule for not halting when challenged.

The principal, and most important duty, was to enforce the stopping and examination of all vessels passing either way; a Provost Marshal at Fort Jackson examining those going up the river, and one at Fort Saint Philip those going down. [Fort Saint Philip did not commence examining till February, 1863; Fort Jackson doing it all until that time.] This duty was most thoroughly performed; for not a vessel succeeded in passing without being examined, although some slight attempts were made. Each day after guard-mounting, the garrisons were mustered at the guns and counted off in gun-crews, so that each man knew his place for the next twenty-four hours. Then if at any time, day or night, a vessel did not stop at the firing of a blank cartridge, a shot was fired across her bow and the gar-

rison of that fort ran to the guns; each man taking his place ready for duty without orders and without waiting for others.

Then if the vessel did not stop, a shot was fired at her and the garrison of the other fort also ran to the guns. Once the choleric commander of a gunboat, magnifying his authority considerably, threatened if he was fired upon, to return the fire; but such threats were of course taken at their real value. It was nothing unusual for a garrison to be called to the guns three times in one night.

Fatigue duty was very light; the most that was performed by the soldiers being to fill the cisterns in the forts with water from the river. The water of the Mississippi is notoriously muddy, so it was pumped into immense cisterns and allowed to settle before being used. The pumping was done with fire engines, and was a recreation for the soldiers, it was so great a change from the monotony of drill.

Nearly all the fatigue duty was performed by the "contrabands," several hundred of whom were at the forts; thus saving the not overabundant strength of the soldiers for their proper military duties. The negroes began to come to the forts about the time of our arrival; and their number increased until they largely outnumbered the garrisons. They lived in huts which they built just outside the forts, and were fed by the commissary, in return for which the men did the fatigue duty, and the women washed the barrack floors and the soldiers' clothing.

Owing to the large amount of sickness, turns of guard duty came much more frequently than seemed agreeable. At the best of times, to be on guard once in three days was the regular routine; but most of the time it was every other day, and sometimes the number of sentry posts had to be reduced in order to avoid putting men on guard two days in succession. Guard duty was

often made uncomfortable by the tremendous showers, during which it sometimes seemed as if the bottom of the heavens had fallen out, while the thunder roared continually, and flashes of the sharpest lightning followed each other with scarcely an interval. To be on guard at the door of a magazine containing many tons of powder, during such a shower, would set almost any one to thinking of what might happen.

Mosquitoes, in their season, made guard duty a torture. Many of the men, when on guard in the night, went veiled as closely as if they were hiving bees, while others carried switch brushes made by stripping palmetto leaves; but neither expedient afforded more than partial relief.

During a part of the time a large detail from the regiment were doing guard duty up the river; a part of them guarding some of the canals which lead from the Mississippi to Barataria Bay, in order to prevent the smuggling of supplies into the enemy's lines in Western Louisiana; and a larger number, under a Provost Marshal, maintaining order on various plantations. There was a large sugar crop in Plaquemine Parish in 1862 which it was very desirable to secure; and as the negroes were rapidly leaving the plantations rather than work without pay, and were collecting about the Federal camp, where most of them were worse than useless, it was decided by the authorities that they should be employed at fair wages to make the crop; the guard from the Thirteenth being detailed to prevent abuse on one side and insubordination on the other.

This guard, about sixty in number, had an easy duty. They were on the plantations from Oct. 20, 1862, to Apr. 7, 1863, and might have remained longer if it had not been for the impudence of a rash young corporal of Co. B. The negroes on the plantation where he was stationed, not having been paid according to the agreement, as they understood it, refused to work longer; so

the corporal ordered some of them to be tied up and flogged. As soon as information of this reached the authorities at New Orleans they immediately ordered the detail from the Thirteenth to be relieved.

When the regiment first went to the forts they were quartered in their tents, which were pitched on the parapet; but as the tents were badly damaged, they were soon condemned and barracks with comfortable bunks were built on the banquette. The lumber for the barracks, except the roofing shingles, was procured by tearing to pieces some rebel fire-rafts; a number of which, some partially burned and others entirely uninjured, were ashore within a few miles. These fire-rafts were ordinary Mississippi flat-boats filled with pitch-pine; and they furnished, besides lumber for barracks, a large amount of fuel. Some of the rooms in the barracks were provided, by their occupants, with good iron stoves, made from the smoke-stack of one of the rebel rams which had been destroyed close by at the time of Farragut's gallant passage.

After the regiment had been in the defenses of New Orleans long enough to become accustomed to its new location a great improvement was made in our diet. Vegetables and fruits, as well as oysters and several kinds of fish, were plenty and cheap. The best of oranges could be bought for ten cents per dozen till the river was opened to trade by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, then the price more than doubled. Enormous quantities of the finest blackberries grew within a few miles. They commenced ripening in March and continued about six weeks.

Brick ovens were built soon after our arrival; and as our cooks had by that time learned to make bread, that essential article was furnished in full rations and of excellent quality. The mischief had, however, been done, by our being so long deprived of fresh food while on Ship Island, and many cases of scurvy developed

after our arrival at the forts; some of which, being complicated with other diseases, proved fatal in spite of the skill of our surgeons. Still, the principal cause of disease was the deadly malaria. Chills-and-fever, chronic diarrhœa and general debility were very prevalent during the fall and winter of 1862, and deaths were frequent. During the remainder of our stay the condition of the regiment as to health was much better. Yellow fever we fortunately escaped, although there were several cases at the Quarantine Station, which is about six miles up river.

The thoroughness in drill, which had been commenced by Col. Rust on Ship Island, was continued at the forts; the amount of time devoted to drill being usually six hours per day, which was divided between infantry drill, bayonet exercise and heavy artillery drill. The regiment soon became so proficient in all that the Inspector Gen., Lieut. Col. Abert, who inspected it in January, 1863, pronounced it the equal in drill, discipline and general appearance, of any regiment in the Department of the Gulf. This commendation was taken only as an encouragement to strive for further improvement; and when the regiment was reunited in New Orleans, in September, 1863, it might have drilled in competition with any regiment in the army without the least fear of meeting anything more than its equal.

Opportunities for recreation were not wanting for the small amount of spare time which remained to the men after performing their necessary military duties. Besides the sports available in and about the forts, and the bathing and fishing in the river, frequent visiting was allowed between the forts, as well as other excursions in boats. From Fort Saint Philip parties were often allowed to go down the bayou to Shell Island. Here they could spend the day as they chose, fishing, bathing, digging oysters, etc.; the only condition being that they must return to the fort before sunset.

Much of the time there was no sutler at the forts, so parties were quite often permitted to go up river a few miles, to trade at some stores on the west side. This was the case while we were under the control of our own officers; but when Gen. Dow left the forts for Pensacola, Oct. 9, 1862, it left the forts in command of Col. O. P. Gooding, of the 31st Mass., who with five companies of his regiment occupied Fort Jackson. He almost immediately issued an order that the men should not be allowed to go up river in boats but might go by land; and this order continued in force till he left the fort, Jan. 23, 1863. As there was no road for several miles above Fort Saint Philip the practical result of this order was to prevent our men from going up river at all; while, as there was a road from Fort Jackson, his men could go at any time. The place which he gained in the affections of the men of the Thirteenth by this detestable injustice may easily be imagined.

Besides their duties at the forts the garrisons had some experience in breaking up guerilla parties. Aug. 16, 1862, a detail, commanded by Lieut. Brainerd of Co. E, started, at 10 P. M. to break up a company which was organizing about forty miles up river. Having a trusty guide, the camp was reached about daybreak and the guerrillas so surprised that they surrendered without resistance. Eleven of them were placed in confinement in the fort, and the rest were released upon taking the oath of allegiance. About forty guns were captured; with several swords, pistols and uniforms, and much other property. July 3, 1863, a Sergeant of the Thirteenth, whose name I am unable to give, who, with ten men, was guarding one of the canals, learned from a Union man that a party of thirty guerrillas were planning to capture him and his men. He immediately took the offensive; and, after a hard march through the swamps, surprised and scattered the guerrillas and captured all their arms.

Large numbers of disloyal citizens were kept in confinement at the forts; mostly at Fort Jackson, though for a time several—including the Mayor and Chief of Police of New Orleans—were at Saint Philip. As there were no quarters for them in Saint Philip except tents, they were after a time removed to Fort Jackson, where the casemates furnished more secure places of confinement. Afterwards a large number of the more important prisoners were put on a steamer with a strong guard and taken to Fort Pickens.

The time spent by the companies of the Thirteenth in the forts on the Mississippi was as follows, viz: July 9, 1862, Co. A arrived at Quarantine, and Cos. G, H and I at Fort Jackson. July 15, Cos. B and E arrived at Fort Saint Philip, where they were joined Aug. 7 by Co. A, and Aug. 24 by Cos. G, H and I, who had been relieved by five companies of the 31st Mass. Jan. 23, 1863, Cos. A, G and I relieved the Massachusetts men in Fort Jackson, leaving Cos. B, E and H in Fort Saint Philip. In February, Cos. D and F arrived from Ship Island and joined Cos. A, G and I, in Fort Jackson. The stations of the companies then remained unchanged till Aug. 23, when we all left the forts for New Orleans, where we were joined, a few days later, by Cos. C and K, from Fort Macomb. Both at the forts and at New Orleans we relieved the 26th Mass.; and when we left the forts we were relieved by the 4th Louisiana Corps d'Afrique.

Fort Jackson was commanded by Maj. Grover from July 9, 1862, to July 16; by Lieut. Col. Hesseltine from July 16 to Aug. 24; by Col. Rust from Jan. 23, 1863, to Aug. 1; then by Capt. Stevens of Co. A till Aug. 23. Fort Saint Philip was commanded by Maj. Grover from July 16, 1862, to Aug. 24; by Lieut. Col. Hesseltine from Aug. 24 to Oct. 27, when he went to Fort Macomb; then by Maj. Grover from Oct. 27 till

we left the forts, Aug. 23, 1863. The two forts constituted one military post and were commanded by Gen. Neal Dow from our arrival till Oct. 9, 1862; by Col. Gooding of the 31st Mass., from Oct. 9 till Jan. 23, 1863; by Col. Rust from Jan. 23 to Aug. 1, and then by Major Grover.

August 16, 1863, the regiment received orders to go to New Orleans, so everything was packed up ready for transportation. Shortly before midnight of the 22nd, the steamer Gen. Banks arrived at Fort Jackson with five companies of the 4th Louisiana Corps d'Afrique, and relieved the companies in that fort; but just as they were going to embark, a telegraphic dispatch suddenly ordered the steamer back to the city, leaving them in bivouac on the levee. At 7 P. M. of the 23rd, the steamer Arago arrived with the other five companies of the colored regiment, who relieved our companies in Saint Philip. The officers of the colored regiment were evidently a choice lot. When they relieved us, several of them were so full of spirit that they could scarcely walk without help; and the official records show that within a short time there was a serious mutiny in Fort Jackson, caused by their brutal treatment of their men.

The steamer immediately took on board the companies at Fort Saint Philip, then crossed and took on those at Fort Jackson, and at 2 A. M. of August 24th, we started for New Orleans, where we arrived at 11 A. M. At 3 P. M. we disembarked and marched to the Custom House, which was to be our quarters. Next day, Co. E was ordered to Lakeport, the lake end of the Pontchartrain R. R., and Aug. 30, Cos. E and K arrived from Fort Macomb and rejoined the regiment. As Col. Rust was on detail from Aug. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864 (first as member of of a Court Martial and afterward as Provost Marshal and President of the Board of Enrollment in the Second District of Maine) Lieut.

Col. Hesseltine was during that time in command of the regiment.

The duty of the regiment while in New Orleans, was the usual variety of provost duty in a large town. The duty of Co. E at Lakeport, was of a different character. They had to guard about ten miles of the lake shore, from Bayou St. John on the west to Bayou Cochon on the east, including the Pontchartrain R. R. Every vessel entering or leaving Bayou St. John and Lakeport, had to be strictly examined to see if her crew and cargo agreed with what was permitted by her pass, and thus prevent smuggling into or out of the hostile territory on the other side of the lake. The regiment remained in New Orleans till Oct. 23rd; but I am not aware that anything happened to the regiment during the time, deserving of special mention. During the remainder of its term of service, however, the regiment was to take a more active, though probably not more important, part, in the events of the war.



FRANCIS S. HESSELTINE,

BOSTON, MASS.,

Late Lieut.-Colonel Thirteenth Maine,

IS now the senior member of the thriving Boston Law Firm of "Hesseltine & Hesseltine" (the junior member being his son) and is at this writing (November, 1898) the sole survivor of the Field Officers of the Thirteenth Maine. Entering as Major in 1861, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, August, 1862, he served continuously until the muster-out, Jan. 6, 1865. When the first call to arms was made he was a student at Waterville College (now Colby University) and is said to have been the very first man to enlist at Waterville. He was elected Captain of Co. G, Third Maine, made up largely of students; in the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, this regiment (then Col. O. O. Howard's) was in the right wing of the army, and Capt. Hesseltine, for his gallantry, was honorably mentioned in the Colonel's report of the engagement.

In the Thirteenth, Lieut.-Col. Hesseltine's record is that of the regiment. He was frequently its commanding officer, notably in the Southern Texas Campaign, and was not only honorably mentioned by Gen. Washburn, commanding the Division, but by Gen. Ransom, who recommended him to the Division Commander for promotion. As to the Arransas Pass Expedition, Gen. Ransom said: "Lieut.-Col. Hesseltine was the first man to land through the surf and plant his colors on the island."

After the muster-out, Lieut.-Col. Hesseltine studied law in the office of Judge Fox, at Portland; was admitted the same year, in 1865; commenced practice at Savannah, Ga., where he continued for five years. Was Register of Bankruptcy until 1870, when he resigned and came North, locating in Boston.

For gallantry in the affair at Matagorda Peninsula, Texas, in 1863, (mentioned on pages 62-6) Lieut.-Col. Hesseltine has been awarded a medal of honor, by the War Department.

CHAPTER V.

"Way Down in Texas."

Good news! Good news from Dixie's land,
From Dixie's land, from Dixie's land;
Our flag is on the Rio Grande
And treason's going down.

[Union War Song.]

AFTER the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the 13th Army Corps, composed wholly of veteran troops from the Western States, was transferred from Gen. Grant's command to Gen. Banks'. The corps was moved from Vicksburg to the vicinity of New Orleans; then while it was resting and refitting the question was considered of where it should be used. It was finally decided to use it in operations against Texas.

This was desired by the government on account of the French operations in Mexico, thus being more for political than for military reasons; and the military authorities at Washington, though not giving positive orders, recommended a movement by way of Red River, the same which proved so sad a failure the next spring. As the Red River could not then be navigated above the Alexandria rapids without great difficulty and even danger, Gen. Banks realized the impossibility of supplying an army on that line, and decided in favor of operations on the coast.

He first attempted, early in September, the seizure of

Sabine Pass, between Texas and Louisiana, by a force of four thousand men from the 19th Army Corps, accompanied by gunboats; but owing to the incompetence of the commanders, both military and naval, the expedition was a disgraceful failure. He then decided to move upon southwestern Texas, concealing his intentions by a feint on Opelousas. For this expedition he used the 13th Corps; first with a detachment seizing a port which might serve for a base of supplies, then forwarding the rest of the corps as fast as supplies and transportation could be furnished.

The 13th and 15th Maine were transferred from the 19th Corps to the 13th for this expedition; the Thirteenth being assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division. The other troops in the brigade were the 94th Illinois, 19th and 20th Iowa, 20th Wisconsin, and Battery B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. The Thirteenth was relieved from duty in New Orleans by the 9th Connecticut on the 20th of October.

The morning of Oct. 23rd dawned dull and gloomy. During the forenoon there were occasional showers, each heavier than the one preceding, and by the middle of the afternoon the rain began in earnest. At 4 P. M. the regiment left its comfortable quarters, marched to the levee in the pouring rain, and went on board the new steamer *Clinton*, of the *Crescent City* Line, where we found the 15th Maine already embarked. The steamer was so badly crowded that there was not room for nearly all the men to lie down, and many had to sleep that night in a sitting position. About dark, the steamer moved up river and anchored at Carrollton, where next day the regimental baggage and horses were taken on board. Three companies of the 15th Maine were transferred to the Steamer *Gen. Banks* (formerly the *Creole*), thus making it possible for those who remained to lie down, by close packing.

About 4 P. M. the steamer returned to the city and

took on board several life-boats, then continued down river, passing Fort Jackson about midnight, and at 2 o'clock next morning anchoring at the head of the passes, where the expeditionary force was assembling. After daylight, on attempting to fill the water casks, the water in the river was found to be salt; a strong south-east gale having driven the water from the gulf up into the river. The steamer, therefore, went back up river in search of fresh water, but did not find any fit to use until the Quarantine Station, forty miles from the mouth of the river, was reached; and even there it was slightly brackish.

In the morning of the 27th, we took on board, from the steamer *New Sam Gaty*, a lot of stores and a few stragglers who had been left in the city, then dropped down through the Southwest Pass and anchored again. In the afternoon the expedition sailed, being convoyed by several gunboats. Many of the steamers, including the *Clinton*, had each a sailing vessel in tow, loaded with stores.

Nothing of note occurred till the morning of the 30th, when there was a shower, followed by a heavy wind; the water becoming so rough that the men on the hurricane deck were ordered into the cabin, as they were in danger of being pitched overboard. The schooner which was in tow sprung a leak, and by evening had taken so much water that it had to be abandoned, the crew being saved with much difficulty.

The next morning, though the wind had gone down, not another vessel could be seen from the *Clinton's* deck; but during the day most of the expedition reassembled, and in the afternoon we came in sight of Padre Island, on the coast of Texas. Shortly after noon, Nov. 1st, the *Clinton* anchored off Brazos Santiago Pass, a few miles northeast of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

About noon of Nov. 2nd, the *Gen. Banks* and the *Clinton* were ordered to cross the bar and land their

troops. The Gen. Banks, a steamer of light draught, went ahead and crossed the bar without difficulty. Then came a trial for the Clinton. The channel was narrow and crooked, with barely water enough for the steamer, while the breakers were running dangerously high. Her commander, Capt. Baxter, a brave and skillful old sailor, gave the order to go ahead slowly; and with only good steerage-way the steamer cautiously approached the bar.

The scene at that moment can never be forgotten by those who then stood on the deck of the Clinton, uncertain whether the next hour would see them safely ashore or trying to escape in life-boats from a stranded vessel. The unclouded, noon-day sun, shone from a sky of as brilliant a blue as poet or painter ever gave to the sky of Italy. On the right, the low, sandy shore of Padre Island, extended farther than the eye could reach; on the left, the high, round-topped sand-hills of Brazos Island hid the distant mainland from view; and a little farther away, beyond the mouth of the Rio Grande, lay the chapparel-fringed Mexican coast, with the dark-blue wall of the Guadalupe mountains in the background; straight ahead, a few miles distant, stood a lofty landmark, the white light-house of Point Isabel, while close at hand tossed the fierce breakers of Brazos Santiago bar.

With a sailor at each cathead, constantly heaving the lead, the Clinton moved slowly ahead in the narrow, crooked pass, and soon reached the most dangerous place, where just at the shoalest point the channel made a sharp bend. The order was given to starboard the helm, but the quartermaster who was then on duty, confused by his responsibility, made a mistake and turned the wheel the wrong way. "Starboard! Starboard!! Hard-a-starboard!!!" shouted old Captain Baxter, "What kind of a man are you? Fourteen years a quartermaster and don't know starboard from port."

The error was quickly rectified and the bow slowly swung in the right direction ; but it came near being too late, for the deeply loaded steamer struck heavily twice, though fortunately not sticking fast. The most dangerous place being passed, Capt. Baxter gave the order : "Hook her on, Mr. Snyder, and go ahead strong !" And, although rubbing the bottom several times, we were soon over the bar and in good water.

Preparations for landing were quickly made. Capt. Baxter, hurriedly lowering his boats, endeavored to land the first troops, and succeeded in doing so ; but for some reason, our flag was not carried ashore till after one had been landed from the Gen. Banks, thus losing for the Thirteenth the honor of displaying the first flag in the permanent occupation of Texas. As the landing was unexpected the enemy had no force there sufficient to attempt resistance, and soon the troops on both steamers were ashore.

The Thirteenth landed on the east end of Brazos Island, near what was said to be the ruins of some salt-works, marched about a mile, to where there were two holes containing brackish water ; and as we had no tents, went into bivouac. Next day quite a large detail from the regiment was at work unloading supplies from vessels ; and as the regiment was all together in open ground for the first time since leaving Ship Island, nearly sixteen months before, Lieut. Col. Hesselstine improved the opportunity by having a battalion drill. He soon ascertained that the regiment had not been perceptibly injured by its short stay in New Orleans. Every movement, from the simplest marching to the forming and reducing of a square, was performed with almost the accuracy of a machine.

Nov. 4th, reveille sounded at 3 A. M., and at 5, the regiment started for the mouth of the Rio Grande. There was a dense fog which hid all the landmarks ; and, as there was no competent guide, the regiment

marched for some time almost at random. As this was our first experience in real marching, a large part of the men had started with knapsacks too heavily loaded. The marching in the loose sand was very hard; so at every halt the ground was strewn with articles which had previously been considered indispensable, but which now suddenly became serious incumbrances. By-and-by the fog lifted, and toward noon we reached Boca Chica Pass, at the west end of the island.

As there was only one small boat available for the crossing of our nearly six hundred men, Lieut. Col. Heselstine ordered the men to strip and wade, carrying their clothes; while the guns, equipments, etc., were carried across in the boat. The water was only about three feet deep, but the bottom was thickly covered with oysters; so the sixty rods of the ford became a real "Via Dolorosa" to our naked feet, and but few were so fortunate as to escape without more or less cuts from the sharp edges of the shells. Each wing of the regiment ate dinner while the other wing was crossing, and as soon as possible the march was continued, the route being along the beach.

The marching on the beach was much easier than it had been in the dry sand of Brazos Island, but still by no means easy; and every man had had enough of it when we reached Clarksville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, just before dark. As most of our canteens had been empty since noon, our first proceeding was to drink, almost intemperately, of the cool water of the river—the best water we had seen since leaving Maine nearly two years before—then, after filling our canteens, we marched back a short distance from the river and lay down for the night. There was a heavy shower in the night, but the weary soldiers were so sleepy they were scarcely disturbed by it.

Clarksville, at that time, consisted of three old wooden houses; but Bagdad, on the Mexican side of the river,

looked like quite a thriving place. We found at Clarksville the 20th Wisconsin, which had landed there the previous evening. Their landing, like ours at Brazos, had been unopposed by the enemy; but, in landing through the surf, some of their boats were capsized and a few men drowned. In the night the 94th Illinois marched past on the way to Brownville. That was also our intended destination, but, instead of marching again next morning, we remained at Clarksville nearly all day, the reason being that the three days' rations, which had been issued about the time of our landing, were nearly exhausted. As no rations could then be obtained at Brownville, it was not thought prudent to start for that place with empty haversacks.

In the afternoon the Quartermaster went across to Bagdad and purchased a supply of bread, which was immediately issued; then we were ordered to leave our knapsacks to be brought up by a steamer and make a forced march to Brownville. About 6 P. M. the regiment started, and after marching nearly ten miles on a road made terribly muddy by the rain of the previous night, we were obliged to halt for the night, as it was too dark to follow the road. Next morning the march was resumed, and at 3 P. M. the regiment reached Brownville, arriving only eight hours later than the 94th Illinois, which had started from Clarksville eighteen hours earlier than we did. For that night we quartered in an empty warehouse near the river.

Next morning, Nov. 7th, we marched down river about a mile and occupied Fort Brown, which we found to be a dilapidated earthwork, apparently unimproved since the Mexican War. In the afternoon a detail of two hundred men was made from the regiment for provost duty in town, and next day another large detail for pickets at Freeport Ferry, a few miles up river. As there was no drill, and not a large amount of guard or fatigue duty, the few men who were left in the fort had

much leisure time. Much time was spent in bathing in the clear, sweet water of the Rio Grande; and many of the younger men swam across the river for the sake of setting foot on Mexican soil. Nothing of particular importance occurred in Brownville while the regiment remained there; but between the 5th and 9th of November there were three revolutions in Matamoras, just across the river in Mexico.

During one of these revolutions, when the office of the United States Consul in Matamoras was threatened, the troops in Brownville were held in readiness to cross the river to protect it; but as it was not actually molested we were not called upon to invade Mexico. Gen. Banks was at Brownville during the most of our stay; and it is possible that his being there, with an armed force, may have had some influence on the result of the third revolution in Matamoras, in which the successful party was hostile to Maximilian's French army and friendly to the United States.

Nov. 12th, we at last received our knapsacks, which had been left at the mouth of the river, and also received orders to march next morning for Point Isabel. The men on detail having returned, the regiment left Brownville about 8 A. M., Nov. 13th. The noon-day halt was made at Resaca de la Palma, and in the afternoon we crossed the plain of Palo Alto, both famous battle-fields of the Mexican War. At Resaca de la Palma there was a small spring, but where we stopped for the night there was no water, and we were obliged, as the plainsmen say, to make a dry camp. In the morning there was issued a small supply of water, which had been hauled from Brownville; and then the regiment started to cross a desert, where, for more than twenty miles, there was no water, and no vegetation but scattered bunches of prickly pear.

The scanty ration of water was soon gone, and for the rest of the day the men suffered the torture of thirst;

this being aggravated to the highest degree by the desert mirage, which for several hours was very brilliant. Beautiful lakes, surrounded by groves of trees, could be seen on all sides, some of them apparently but a short distance away ; and it required all the authority of the officers to keep some of the men from leaving the ranks to fill their canteens. When our march led us toward one of these lakes, it would fade away and another would be seen further on, and soon all realized how great was the delusion.

Just before dark, weary, thirsty and foot-sore, the regiment reached Point Isabel, where we found an expedition organizing, in which we were to take part. We remained in bivouac, not far from Point Isabel lighthouse, till about noon the next day, Nov. 15th, when the regiment embarked on the steamers *Matamoras* and *Planter*, six companies on the former and four on the latter. The *Matamoras* was a light-draft, stern-wheel steamer, built at Pittsburg, Pa., for use on the Rio Grande, and had been loaned Gen. Banks by the Mexican General, Cortinas ; the *Planter* was an Alabama River steamer, which had been captured by the blockading fleet while trying to run across from Mobile to Cuba with a cargo of cotton.

The advance of the expedition consisted of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine, and two companies of the Twentieth Iowa, and was commanded by Gen. T. E. G. Ransom. After the troops were embarked, the steamers went down to the bar, where they remained till nearly night, and then crossed. Most of the men on the *Matamoras* were then transferred to the U. S. Steamer *McClellan* ; then the *Matamoras* was taken in tow by the man-of-war *Monongahela*, and the expedition started northeastward along the coast. Soon after noon of the 16th, the men on the *McClellan* returned to the *Matamoras*, and about sunset the expedition reached Corpus Christi Pass.

It had been the intention of Gen. Banks for the Matamoras to cross the bar and land the troops on the inner side of Mustang Island; but it was found that the water on the bar was not deep enough, so a somewhat difficult landing had to be made through the surf. The Thirteenth took the lead, Lieut. Col. Hesselstine being the first man ashore. As soon as the landing was completed, which was considerably after dark, the troops started along the beach towards the northeast end of the island. The marching was very tiresome on account of the men having had their feet and clothing wet while landing; but only short halts were made till 4 o'clock the next morning, when the men were allowed to rest till daylight. The distance marched during the night was about eighteen miles.

As soon as it was light the march was continued, and after going about three miles further, some of the enemy were discovered. The Thirteenth was deployed as skirmishers, and rapidly pressed back the enemy, who were much inferior in force. They soon fell back to the end of the island, where they had a battery of three heavy cannon, built to command Aransas Pass. They soon saw it was useless to oppose such a superior force and surrendered unconditionally. One of the enemy lost an arm, but none of our men were injured.

The captures were nine officers, eighty-nine men, three heavy cannon, about a hundred small-arms, one schooner, ten boats, one hundred and forty horses, one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle. The prisoners belonged to the 8th Texas Infantry and 3rd Texas State Militia. Both the Thirteenth and Fifteenth were highly complimented for their conduct, on the march and in the skirmish, by Gen. Ransom; both in a short speech after the surrender and in his official report. He also included the men of the 20th Iowa in his commendation, but not the major who commanded their battalion, charging him with showing great unwillingness in

the performance of his duty. Soon after the surrender, several other regiments arrived ; some marching up the island and others coming through the pass on steamers.

Our forces remained at Aransas Pass five days, receiving reinforcements and supplies, and also reorganizing to some extent. The 34th Iowa was brigaded with the 13th and 15th Maine instead of the battalion of the 20th Iowa, Gen. Ransom remaining in command of the brigade. While here a detail of a Lieutenant and fifteen men from the Thirteenth was placed on board the steamer Matamoras, and a similar one on the Planter. Their duty was to take charge of some light 12-pound howitzers, two of which were on each boat. Men from the Thirteenth were selected for this duty on account of the skill in the handling of artillery which they had acquired during their long stay in the forts.

In the night of the 19th, a norther came up without warning and blew with almost the violence of a hurricane, causing the soldiers much suffering. In the afternoon of the 21st, the regiment embarked on the Planter to be carried across the pass to St. Joseph Island ; but, for some reason, after remaining on board a short time, it was ordered to disembark instead of crossing. Next day the regiment was ferried across the pass, and, with the rest of Ransom's brigade, led the advance of the expedition for the capture of Fort Esperanza. That afternoon the brigade marched about eight miles and halted for the night at a ranch.

About noon of the 23rd, the brigade reached Cedar Bayou, the pass between St. Joseph and Matagorda Islands. Here the advance guard had a slight skirmish in which a sergeant of the Fifteenth Maine was wounded and a Confederate major killed. The rest of the day was spent in constructing a ferry on which, as soon as possible, the troops were taken across. Crossing was prevented on the 24th by a high wind ; but on the 25th, the troops finished crossing, and, after marching about

seven miles, halted for the night at a ranch, where they were joined soon after midnight by another brigade, commanded by Col. Henry D. Washburn of the 18th Indiana. The expedition was commanded by Maj. Gen. Cadwalader C. Washburn, a native of Maine. Nov. 26th, they marched twenty miles, and halted for the night about ten miles from Fort Esperanza, a powerful earthwork commanding Pass Cavallo, the entrance to Matagorda Bay.

About 11 A. M. of the 27th, the enemy's advanced pickets were driven in. The rest of the day was spent in reconnoitering and skirmishing. That night a severe norther sprang up which almost entirely prevented military operations the next day. It caused the men much suffering, and also prevented the arrival of the gunboats which were to co-operate in the movement.

In the night of the 28th, batteries were placed in position, and the 29th was spent in cannonading, with some slight skirmishing; while preparations were made to cross a force to an island in the rear of the enemy, so as to cut off their retreat. Owing to lack of boats this could not be done in season; and about midnight of the 29th, the enemy evacuated, after spiking their guns and exploding part of their magazines. They were pressed so closely by our skirmishers, that the men left to fire the trains were captured. By this capture, the government obtained control of Matagorda Bay, which could be entered at all time by vessels drawing eight feet of water.

The fort was a very powerful earthwork, its walls being 12 feet high and 15 feet thick; and it mounted eight 24-pounders and one 128-pound columbiad. Only the lack of boats for placing a force in the rear of the fort prevented the capture of the garrison. The loss of the enemy was unknown, but probably small, and on our side it was very light. The enemy used only solid shot in their cannon, and only one Union soldier was injured

by artillery fire. This was a man in a Western regiment, who, seeing an apparently spent cannon ball rolling along on the sand, foolishly tried to stop it with his foot, and had his leg broken by it. The men suffered severely from cold and hunger, and were highly commended in the official reports for their good conduct.

After the capture of the fort, camps were established, a few regiments were placed across Pass Cavallo on De Crow's Point, the extremity of Matagorda Peninsula, and preparations were made for further movements. The troops were very far from being comfortable, as fuel was scarce and water poor, and for some time they had very short rations. At one time they had nothing to eat for three days but fresh beef, and scant rations of that. The Thirteenth suffered also from having no tents, and, until they were furnished, the men were obliged to dig holes in the sand and cover themselves with the hides of slaughtered cattle.

During this time the men on the *Matamoras* and *Planter* also had some experience in the way of adventure. In the norther in the night of Nov. 27th, the *Planter* dragged her anchor and was blown ashore, remaining aground till the 29th, when she was pulled off by the steamer *Warrior*. On the 29th the *Matamoras* started with a load of supplies, intending to go to Matagorda Bay, inside of the islands but ran aground; and Dec. 1st, the *Planter*, going to her assistance, approached too near, and being of deeper draught, ran aground herself.

Both boats were short of fuel at the time, and during the afternoon exhausted their stock, leaving them helpless. All hands, soldiers, sailors and firemen, then went to work collecting fuel on shore; and by the 5th, had obtained enough for use of one boat back to the Pass. On that day a boat from the *Planter* made soundings and staked out the channel; and on the 6th, both boats got clear by kedging. All the fuel was then put upon the

Matamoras, which took the Planter in tow, and next day they returned to the Pass.

It was afterward learned that a party of over a hundred of the enemy, learning the situation of the steamers, had made preparations to attack them on the night of Dec. 7th ; so they got clear none too soon. As there was no coal at the Pass, fuel had to be picked up ; so after collecting all the drift-wood in the vicinity, the supply was completed by tearing down some abandoned houses on St. Joseph Island. Next day, Dec. 18th, the Planter went to Matagorda Bay, and was soon followed by the Matamoras.

Some reinforcements arrived after the capture of Fort Esperanza, and were mostly placed on De Crow's Point ; but no further movement of importance was made. Much time was spent in drill, and there were several reconnoissances in which the Thirteenth took part. One of these, which occurred in the last days of the year 1863, can perhaps be best described by giving in full Lieut. Col. Hesselstine's official report. The reconnoissance was made by the available men of companies C, H and K, and was conducted by the Lieutenant Colonel. The following is his official report :

LIEUT. COL. HESSELTINE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

—♦♦♦—
*Headquarters Thirteenth Maine Regiment, }
Fort Esperanza, Texas, Jan. 1, 1864. }*

General :—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received through you from the Major General commanding Coast Expedition, I embarked on the evening of the 28th ult. with one hun-

dred men of my regiment, on the gunboat *Granite City*, and proceeded that night outside up Matagorda Peninsula, to a point seven miles from the head of it. In the morning we landed in small boats through the surf on a reconnoissance, intending to return on board when our object was attained; but shortly after our debarkation, the surf was so increased by a strong southerly wind, as to cut off all communication with the gunboat.

A detachment under Lieut. Ham, having returned from a scout up the Peninsula, I deployed a line of skirmishers nearly across and moved down under convoy of the *Granite City*, driving back the rebel skirmishers cut off by our line. Our progress was so impeded in the night (on the right?) by bayous from the lake that by two o'clock P. M. we had advanced only seven miles and were obliged to shorten the line of skirmishers.

At this time I was warned by the whistle of our convoy, and the shells from the 30-pounder Parrott, of an enemy in the rear. Soon, by aid of my glass, I was able to discern the head of a body of cavalry moving down the Peninsula under a heavy fire from the gunboat. Their line stretched steadily towards us, and without seeing the last of it, I made out a force of from eight hundred to a thousand cavalry. Throwing the reserve in advance of the skirmishers, we moved forward as before. In a half hour their skirmishers were swarming close up to mine, slightly heeding the shell and shrapnel, which, by reason of the heavy sea, only now and then emptied a saddle for them.

Having drawn them to within good rifle shot, by allowing them to pepper away at us liberally, at command, half the skirmishers faced about and gave them a volley with apparently good effect, as it sent them, some hugging their horses, others being supported, out of range. They all hastily chose the other side. Having reached a narrow neck some two hundred yards wide, made by a bayou from the lake, as the boys were anxious to see

the parade, I assembled the skirmishers, and counter-marching so that they could face the foe, formed line of battle across the neck. I knew my men; they were cool; and determined rather than the rebels should meet the first encouragement of this campaign, that they would die there, with as many of their foes lying about them.

They would not meet us in front. They were fording the bayou and gaining our rear. I gave orders to move back, quick time, and rode ahead to select another spot for a stand. They were closing around us. Hastily communicating to the officers my plan to throw up from the drift, branches, logs and stumps—a barricade—first a face to the enemy, then on each flank, I wheeled the men in on the beach. As if by magic, and while the men were forming their line for attack, there arose, with knarled roots and branches projecting, a rough redan, its *pan coupe* on a sand ridge, its gorge out in the surf. They formed, advanced, hesitated, halted; a party rode up to reconnoitre and rode back with minie balls to report. They moved stronger to the right to charge obliquely the left face, which speedily looked too bad for them.

While they deliberated, darkness came with a heavy mist. For a ruse, or a threat, we rung out three hearty cheers and a tiger. Two fires on each flank gave our position to the gunboat Sciota which came in from a reconnoissance up the coast. The Granite City goes to send reinforcements. With the expectation of an attack, the men were kept at the barricade all night. Their scouts approached to learn from our rifles that we were awake. Soon after midnight, the picket fired and ran in to report a strong body moving to the left onto the beach. This force came up, but a sharp fire sent them to the rear as the gunboat Sciota, which had slipped her anchor, ran round and poured in a broadside. They retired for the night.

The morning was very foggy. Bodies of cavalry were occasionally seen, and about ten o'clock A. M., a considerable force was seen on the right, but made no demonstration. As it was uncertain what more the enemy might bring, the work was further strengthened by digging pits with bayonets and wooden spades and filling the barricade. Blankets were used for sand-bags. By noon it cleared away, and the rebel gunboat J. G. Cass ran down inside opposite our work and commenced shelling it with her 20-pounder Parrott, making some very good shots, but injuring no one.

At three o'clock P. M., the men being without food and water, the gunboats expected to our relief having failed by reason of the fog, to find us, and concluding that the enemy had driven back our reinforcements, after some hesitation we moved secretly out to cut our way down the Peninsula. The rebel boat shelled the abandoned work, and, as they report from the Sciota, kept back a body of their own cavalry. Our advanced skirmishers drove before us a few of the enemy's scouts. Night came with a heavy fog and we advanced cautiously. At ten P. M., the severest norther of the winter struck us. At one A. M., we bivouacked for the rest of the night. The next day, at two P. M., twenty miles below our work, we were discovered from the Sciota, and with great difficulty taken aboard. On the march the sick and exhausted soldiers had been nobly aided by their comrades, so that not a man, musket or equipment, was left for the enemy.

The rebel gunboat J. G. Cass was driven ashore in the norther; and Capt. Strong, of the Monongahela, who came to relieve us, reports that she was abandoned and destroyed. The loss of this boat, the information secured concerning the enemy and Peninsula, already given you verbally, with the lesson taught our enemies, make the reconnoissance not altogether valueless. To the officers with me, First Lieut. J. S. P. Ham, com-

manding Company C; Second Lieut. Robbins B. Grover, commanding Company H; Second Lieut. John D. Felton, Company K; and Second Lieut. Augustus C. Myrick, Company C, the highest credit is due for the energy and pluck they manifested, aiding and arousing their men to endure and die sooner than surrender. I would respectfully suggest that they are worthy of notice, as a mark that the country honors those of her sons who are valiant in upholding her honor.

Capt. Perkins of the Sciota excited my admiration by the daring manner in which he exposed his ship through the night in the surf till it broke all about him, that he might, close to us, lend the moral force of his 11-inch gun and howitzers, and by his gallantry in bringing us off through the gale.

To Capt. Lamson of the Granite City, great credit is due for his exertions to retard and drive back the enemy. By the loss he inflicted upon them, it is clear, but for the heavy sea, he would free us from any exertion. Information comes in that the attacking force was Green's cavalry, from twelve to fifteen hundred strong.

I have allowed myself to be too minute in this report that you may know how one hundred of your "Yankees" baffled, beat back, and eluded so large a body of rebels, and the rebel gunboat, without loss.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully, your Obedient Servant,

FRANK S. HESSELTINE

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,

Commanding 3rd Brig., 2nd Div. Army Corps,
Fort Esperanza, Texas.

The foregoing shows signs of having been written in great haste, but is substantially correct. Even the Confederate Official Reports agree with it very closely, except in two particulars, viz: First, they do not admit the loss of a gunboat, but report the driving ashore and burning of a schooner. Second, they estimate the numbers concerned in the affair very differently, calling our force three hundred, and their own the same. Now, as to our force, it was but little, if any, over one hundred men; while theirs, according to their own reports, consisted of the whole of Brown's, and half of Buchel's regiments of cavalry, and, therefore, Col. Hesselstine's estimate of their number is probably very nearly correct.

The enemy admit a loss of two men, and two horses wounded, and several men and horses missing; but, as our men took no prisoners, the question of what became of their missing, is one which the Thirteenth boys would like to have correctly answered. Probably they were killed or wounded. Col. Hesselstine, the officers and the men were all highly praised for their conduct by Gen. Washburn, who was then commanding the Thirteenth Corps.

On the 10th of January, 1864, Col. Rust, who had been relieved from duty in Louisiana a few days before, arrived at Fort Esperanza. As he was the senior colonel in the brigade, he became brigade commander, leaving Lieut. Col. Hesselstine still in command of the regiment.

Jan. 17th, the brigade embarked on the steamer Planter, to cross from Fort Esperanza to De Crow's Point on the east side of the pass. Unfortunately, the whole brigade was put upon the boat at once, so that the men had barely standing room, and the boat was badly overloaded. Hardly had the boat left the wharf, when it ran aground and stuck fast. While trying to work off, a steam-pipe burst, which came near being a fearful accident. Fortunately, there was a valve be-

tween the break and the boiler which was closed as soon as possible, but not before the boat was so full of steam that the men could hardly breathe.

The men had to remain standing on the boat till the middle of the next forenoon, when they were taken off and carried across the bay by other steamers; the Thirteenth being carried across by the gunboat *Estrella*, a captured blockade-runner. After encamping on De Crow's Point, the brigade was the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division, and consisted of the 13th and 15th Maine, 48th Ohio, 130th Illinois, and 34th Iowa. Col. Rust commanded the brigade, and Gen. Ransom the division. Co. E of the Thirteenth was at this time detailed as guard at division headquarters.

About this time, I am unable to give the date, Lieut. Col. Hesseltine with two hundred men of the Thirteenth, went up the bay on a boat expedition for the purpose of cutting out a rebel gunboat; but the pilot, either through treachery or incompetence, failed to reach the destination, so they returned unsuccessful. Jan. 20th, the detailed men on the steamers *Matamoras* and *Planter*, were relieved from detail and returned to the regiment.

Jan. 21st, the whole regiment, except Co. E, embarked on the gunboat *Sciota*, and went up the coast about forty-five miles, where they landed the next day at noon, and were joined at night by a brigade which had marched up the Peninsula. The object of the expedition was a more complete reconnoissance of the Confederate fortifications at the mouth of Caney Bayou, and was successfully accomplished; but next day a most unfortunate occurrence took place—it could not be called an accident. A sailor from the *Sciota*, who was trying to shoot a beeve, with inexcusable carelessness fired directly toward some of the regiment. His bullet went through the head of Capt. Charles R. March of Co. F, and also wounded Private Samuel Heald of Co.

C, in the neck. Capt. March died almost instantly and was buried at Forester's ranch, seven miles from the head of Matagorda Peninsula.

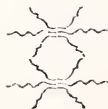
Nothing further of note occurred while the regiment remained in Texas, the time being spent in the ordinary routine of drill, guard and picket duty. The Thirteenth when on drill, usually attracted a large number of spectators from the Western regiments, who bestowed upon the regiment the nickname of "Ransom's pets." The health of the regiment during the latter part of their stay in Texas was fair; but from the time of the landing at Brazos till the capture of Fort Esperanza, many of the men were used up by the hard marching and the other hardships of the campaign.

Feb. 25th, the regiment struck tents, and, with the exception of Co. E, embarked on the steamer Clinton to return to Louisiana. Co. E. went on the Crescent as headquarters guard for Gen. Ransom, the division commander. After a very pleasant trip of about two days, they reached Berwick, a few miles above the mouth of the Atchafalaya River, or properly Bayou, and renewed their old acquaintance with Louisiana mud.

After landing, Co. E was relieved from duty at headquarters and returned to the regiment, which remained at Berwick till March 7th, when, in company with the rest of the division, it started for Franklin, on Bayou Teche, reaching that place the next day a little past noon. Something of a test of the capacity of Eastern troops for marching, as compared with Western, was had during this march, the Thirteenth Maine having the advance the first day, and the Nineteenth Kentucky the second; but on arriving at Franklin, all had to admit that honors were easy.

At Franklin, Gen. Banks was organizing his army for the Red River Campaign; and here the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine were transferred from the 13th Army Corps to the 19th, to which they had belonged

before going to Texas. They were assigned to the 2nd Brig., 1st Div.; the other regiments being the 130th New York, and the 47th Pennsylvania. Col. Rust returned to the regiment, as the brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. James W. McMillan, formerly colonel of the 21st Indiana, one of the regiments of Butler's New England Division on Ship Island. All officers and men whom the surgeons pronounced unfit to march, were sent to the hospital; all unnecessary baggage and surplus clothing, including overcoats and dress-coats, was packed for storage; the A tents, which had been drawn on De Crow's Point, were returned to the Quartermaster's Department, leaving to the regiment the "dog-tents" which they had drawn at Fort Esperanza; and the regiment, in common with the rest of the army, was put as nearly as possible in light marching order in readiness for the coming campaign.



CHAPTER VI.

Up Red River.

* * * Before them
Lay, in the golden sun, the lakes of the Atchafalaya.
Water-lilies in myriads rocked on the slight undulations
Made by the passing oars, and, resplendent in beauty, the lotus
Lifted her golden crown above the heads of the boatmen.

* * * * *

Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of fruit-trees;
Under the feet a garden of flowers, and the bluest of heavens
Bending above, and resting its dome on the walls of the forest.
They who dwell there have named it the Eden of Louisiana.

[H. W. Longfellow.]

ON Tuesday, March 15th, at about 8 o'clock A. M., the Thirteenth took its position in the marching column of the Nineteenth Army Corps and left Franklin on the Opelousas road. The route was along the fertile bottom lands of Bayou Teche, in what is justly called the garden of Louisiana, thickly dotted with elegant mansions and large brick sugar-mills. Bayou Teche (locally pronounced byoo tash,) which in the North, would be called a river, rises near the line between Saint Landry and Rapides Parishes, and flowing in a generally southeast course through the parishes of Saint Landry, Saint Martins, Iberia and Saint Marys, empties into the Atchafalaya (locally chofaliar) just above Berwick, now Morgan City. It is much of the way a deep, narrow, winding stream, with a slow current; and

is navigable for most of its length by small vessels when the channel is unobstructed.

Here, in a subtropical climate, and with a soil of unknown depth and inexhaustible fertility, where the floods of the Mississippi seldom, if ever, reach, sugar planting is carried on under such favorable conditions as are unknown in the territory east of the Atchafalaya. The uncleared land is covered with a magnificent forest growth; in the wet ground, cypresses large enough for masts, and immense live-oaks, their limbs draped with masses of Spanish moss and bound together by a network of vines; on the drier ground, cottonwoods, sweet gums, magnolias and pecans all prove by thrifty growth the quality of the soil.

The first day's march was about twenty miles, the army camping for the night near the village of Jeanerette. The second day the army marched about eighteen miles, passed through New Iberia and went into camp about four miles beyond, on the shore of Lake Tasse, an enlargement of Bayou Tortue, one of the few tributaries of Bayou Teche. The third day, after a march of about fifteen miles, we reached Vermillion Bayou and went into camp early to await the rebuilding of the bridge. This was done by the engineer troops during the night, so that the march was but little delayed. The fourth day we marched about eighteen miles. Soon after starting, we crossed the bayou and passed through Vermillionville, which is quite a large village and the shire town of Lafayette Parish.

Here is situated a convent at which the boys gazed with much interest while passing, as most of us had never seen one before. It was, however, no very strange sight, having the appearance of being a young ladies' boarding-school—which, in fact, it is. Lafayette Parish and Vermillion, just to the southwest, are known as the Attakapas (tackapaw) Country, from the name of an almost extinct tribe of Indians whose home was in

that section, and are principally inhabited by the class of Frenchmen known as Acadiens, or as they call themselves, Cajuns. After leaving Vermillionville, we came to a tract of less fertile country of low ridges, and much of it covered with a growth of scrubby wood. We camped that night on the divide between the valleys of the Teche and Mermonton, known locally as the Grand Coteau, and not far from the village of Grand Coteau.

Soon after going into camp, the long roll was beaten, and, although no firing had been heard, the troops were in line under arms in an instant. After standing in line a few minutes, an order from headquarters was read, thanking them for their prompt response to the long roll, and informing them of the capture of Fort De Russy and of Alexandria, by the troops under Gen. A. J. Smith. Three cheers were given and the men were dismissed. The fifth day, Saturday, we marched about fourteen miles, passed through Opelousas and Washington, crossed Bayou Teche on a new, swing drawbridge, near the latter place, and went into camp just beyond. Next day, after morning inspection, the troops were allowed to rest, except those on guard and a party which was sent out with wagons after forage for the teams.

Monday, March 21st, the march was resumed at 6 A. M. It was a rainy, uncomfortable day, and the deep, sticky mud made the travelling extremely hard, both for men and teams. Only about fourteen miles advance was made during the day, and at night we camped on Chotier's Plantation. McMillan's brigade camped in a muddy field, and those of the men who could find two straight, flat oak rails to lie upon, and thus keep out of the mud, thought themselves fortunate. Tuesday morning the rain had ceased but the mud was, if possible, deeper than the day before. Only about fourteen miles distance was accomplished and camp was made at Holmesville. Wednesday was pleasant but the roads were still hard. At night we camped at Cheney-

ville, on Bayou Bocuf, after a march of about fifteen miles.

Thursday the roads were better, and fair progress was made in the forenoon; but in the afternoon it rained very hard and we went into camp at Bayou Robert, after marching seventeen miles. Friday, March 25th, after a march of about fourteen miles, we reached Alexandria, on Red River, at 2 P. M., and went into camp on the south side of the town. Here we remained Saturday and Sunday; during which time new clothing was drawn, wagons were filled with supplies, those who had fallen sick during the march from Franklin were sent to New Orleans, and the amount of baggage was still further reduced.

While on the march from Franklin, many of the soldiers would, when there was a suitable opportunity, go into some of the numerous sugar-mills, for the purpose of adding to their rather small ration of sweets. An officer of a Zouave regiment, who was acting as Division Provost-Marshal, made himself very offensive to the men by driving them out whenever he saw any of them enter a sugar-mill. At last, circumstances being favorable, a little incident (not accident) happened which placed him in so ridiculous a position that he was afterwards much less zealous in his interference with foraging. For the same reason he also received the nickname of "Old Sugar-house," which clung to him during the existence of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

On Monday, March 28th, our division, Emory's, started at 9 A. M. for Natchitoches (nackitosh), the rain falling in torrents. The rest of the army had left Alexandria before, except Grover's 2nd division of the 19th Corps, which was left to guard the town. [The necessity for a guard arose from the fact of the river being so low that large steamers could not pass the rapids, hence most of the supplies had to be transhipped, to protect which operation a guard was necessary.]

We marched the first day seventeen miles, and encamped at night on Bayou Rapides, near the entrance to the pine woods.

On the 29th, owing to the advance being delayed, and to the difficulty of passing the army, with its immense train, through the pine woods on a single rough, hilly road, only about five miles progress was made. On entering the woods, immediately after crossing Bayou Rapides, we came to Henderson's Hill, which would be entitled to the name of hill even in Maine. The soldiers happy at leaving the malarious lowlands, marched along gaily, singing, whistling, and kicking before them, like footballs, the immense pine-cones which almost covered the ground. We camped that night in the pine woods, as we also did March 30th, after a march of about seven miles.

The last day of March we travelled nearly twenty-five miles, left the pine woods, crossed Cane River, and went into bivouac at a late hour several miles beyond Cloutierville. April 1st, we made a comfortable march of about fifteen miles, and at night encamped about seven miles below Natchitoches. Near where McMillan's brigade went into camp, was a large flock of sheep, and no sooner were the muskets stacked than the 13th and 15th Maine and 160th New York, made a motion for fresh meat, which was carried almost unanimously, and that flock quickly became the prey of the spoiler, not one escaping. On this occasion "Old Sugar-house" apparently had business elsewhere, as he did not put in an appearance. April 2nd, we broke camp about half past 8 A. M., and marched to Natchitoches in the forenoon, passing through the town and camping about a mile beyond.

Since leaving Franklin, the regiment had frequently seen Gen. Ransom (then commanding the 13th Corps), in whose command the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine had been from the seizure of Mustang Island till our



arrival at Franklin, and always greeted him with cheers ; but near Natchitoches we saw him for the last time, for a few days later he was severely wounded, and left the Department of the Gulf. The regard which our two Maine regiments, as well as nearly all the soldiers who had the good fortune to serve under him, had for Gen. Ransom, was unmistakably for the man and not for his rank.

All along our route until we reached the pine woods, the principal crop of the planters was sugar ; but north-west of the woods it was cotton, and on nearly every plantation which we passed large piles of that article were burning, having been set on fire by the enemy to prevent it from falling into the possession of our army. At Natchitoches we remained four nights, the army being delayed there, as well as at Alexandria, by waiting for the fleet which accompanied the expedition. The Red River in 1864 was extraordinarily low ; and the larger vessels of the fleet, both gunboats and transports, had great difficulty in passing the rapids and shallows. The delay at Natchitoches, alone, gave the Confederates time to concentrate their forces east of Shreveport.

All the way up from Franklin, until we reached Natchitoches, whenever we came to a village, General Franklin, our corps commander, had the troops march through in column of platoons with colors flying and bands playing ; making a parade which would be very proper for a victorious army, but which at that time seemed premature, and which the result of the campaign proved to be ridiculous. For this, as well as other reasons, most of the soldiers were thoroughly disgusted with him, even before he showed the quality of his generalship at Sabine Cross Roads. Perhaps this will be as good a place as any to remark that on the return march, the brass bands did not take quite so prominent a part in the proceedings.

Early in the morning of April 6th, the troops, except Gen. A. J. Smith's detachment (two divisions of the 16th corps and one of the 17th), which was left to await the movement of the fleet, started on the Shreveport road; but the Thirteenth Maine, being detailed as rear-guard of the division train, did not get started much before noon. The road was poor at the best, and, as the day was rainy, the train made slow progress; so our time was passed in a succession of short marches and short halts. Finally, about 11 P. M., after a march of fifteen miles, we went into bivouac in the woods by the side of the road; and the train remained strung out on the road, not having found a place to go into park.

Next morning the regiment was relieved from duty as rear-guard by the 30th Maine, and spent most of the day in passing by the train; having to do it as we best could without marching in any very regular order. The weather during the day was changeable, and after a tiresome march of twenty miles, the regiment encamped with its brigade at Pleasant Hill. Here we heard that the cavalry in advance had experienced quite a sharp skirmish and captured twenty-five prisoners.

All was quiet during the night, and next morning, April 8th, the division marched at six o'clock. The 13th Corps, under Gen. Ransom, had started about two hours earlier with the cavalry in advance. Very slow progress was made, as the enemy disputed every foot of ground, requiring constant skirmishing by the cavalry, supported by a brigade from the 13th Corps, to push them back. About noon we reached Carrol's saw-mill on Bayou Saint Patrice, a tributary of the Sabine River, about ten miles from Pleasant Hill. Here the division halted for dinner; and after dinner, instead of resuming the march, we remained there, it being understood that we should probably remain till next morning, as the troops in advance were moving very slowly. For some

time the roar of artillery indicated quite a severe engagement.

Sometime past the middle of the afternoon, the order was given to fall in and march to the aid of the troops in advance, as they had come in contact with a superior force. The division soon fell in and filed into the road, but was hardly straightened out for the march when another order came to hasten, for the advance was hard pressed. This order was obeyed to the letter, but the ominous silence of the artillery and the constantly increasing number of stragglers, many of them wounded, gave no promise of a successful battle. Soon the news came that Gen. Ransom was severely wounded and that the 13th Corps, outnumbered four to one, was giving way.

After marching about five miles, most of the way at double-quick, we came to where the road was blocked by the train of the 13th Corps. Disorganized groups of panic-stricken cavalrymen, with pale faces and protruding eyes, were dashing through the woods toward the rear, shouting "We're whipped, we're all cut to pieces," and other equally discouraging expressions; while some of the teamsters of the train, unable to extricate their teams, began to cut loose their mules for escaping. Our men began to say to each other, "Another Bull Run scrape," but still stubbornly kept on; some crawling between the wagons with their teams of squealing, kicking mules, while others forced their way through the underbrush by the road-side.

By-and-by we got past the train and soon emerged from the woods on the top of a low ridge, the northwest side of which descended by a gentle slope to the bank of a sluggish creek. Here, in a clearing of a few acres, a line was quickly formed, and our march up Red River was ended. Arrangements were made to receive with proper ceremony the exulting foe, who, by their superior numbers, had overwhelmed the gallant 13th

Corps and were now rushing forward, expecting to gather the full fruit of their victory. It was evident to all that our artillery could not pass the obstruction in the road in season to be of any service, and that the fate of the army, for that day at least, rested upon the muskets of Emory's Division.

The 1st Brigade (Dwight's) was formed on the right of the Shreveport road, about half way down the slope; the left regiment of the brigade, the 29th Maine, extending across the road. The 3rd brigade (Benedict's) was placed on the left, and McMillan's brigade, as reserve, was formed across the road, about five rods to the rear of the front line; the 47th Pennsylvania and 13th Maine on the right of the road, and the 15th Maine and 160th New York on the left; but the 15th and 160th were soon moved forward to fill a gap in the front line between the 1st and 3rd Brigades. This arrangement brought the Thirteenth directly in the rear of the 29th Maine, where we could look right up the road and see the very focus of the battle.

While the line was forming, Gen. Banks, followed by his staff, rode along the front, swinging his old, high-crowned hat, and shouting, "Don't be discouraged; stand firm and we'll win the day yet." He was answered by a round of hearty cheers. The remnant of the 13th Corps, which had escaped death or capture, came in, and were soon followed by the enemy; who, intoxicated with victory and Louisiana rum, advanced to the attack. Firing some scattering shots as they advanced, they swept back the skirmish line, and then, in what appeared to be three lines of battle, they rushed upon Emory's Division.

Dwight's Brigade withheld their fire till the enemy had crossed the creek and were rising the slope, then they fired as fine a volley as was ever fired upon the drill-ground. The crash was terrific; the enemy's front line became a windrow of dead and wounded, and their

fierce battle yells were changed to shrieks and groans. Dwight's Brigade instantly reloaded and commenced a rapid and accurate firing at will; and although the other lines of the enemy came up, and for a time struggled desperately to gain ground, but few of them passed that row of dead and wounded, while the few who passed it soon fell, or went back. They readily saw that it was useless to face that sheet of flame, and, desisting from their front attack, attempted movements by the flanks.

They first tried the left flank but were quickly repulsed by Benedict's Brigade. They then made an attempt upon the right flank which was held by a small brigade of partially disorganized and badly discouraged cavalry. The 13th Maine and 47th Pennsylvania, which had till then been lying down in the rear of Dwight's brigade, were moved by the right flank into the woods to repel the attack. A brigade of dismounted cavalry, according to the enemy's own account, made the attack at this point; but they were repulsed and held at bay until dark, when they fell back.

The battle was over. As the twilight deepened into darkness, nothing could be heard in our front but the groans of those of the enemy, who, too severely wounded to go to the rear without assistance, were lying where they fell. Pickets were thrown out to guard against surprise, the detail from the Thirteenth being three men from each company; and the men, wearied by their hurried march, and the fierce excitement of the battle, lay down with their weapons in their hands.

The Thirteenth had at last faced the enemy upon a real battle-field, and had done its part in his repulse. In helping to foil the flank movement it had performed a most essential service, and probably saved Emory's division from sharing the fate of Ramson's gallant detachment of the 13th Corps; for Ramson's men had bravely repulsed all attacks in their front, and had only been beaten because their flanks had been turned

by the enemy's superior force. For hundreds of families in Louisiana and Texas, the anniversary of Sabine Cross-Roads, as the battle was called, has since been a day of mourning.

Although the battle was disgraceful to the General, whoever he was, who was responsible for sending the army forward in detachments, each liable to be overpowered by a superior force, it was honorable to Gen. Ransom's men who fought so bravely without a hope of victory ; and doubly honorable to Emory's men who forced their way to the field in spite of the obstructed road—who snatched victory from the jaws of defeat—and who saved the remnant of the gallant 13th Corps from annihilation. Of the many exciting incidents of the war, none, except Sheridan's famous ride, exceeds in dramatic interest the fierce rush and timely arrival of Emory's Division upon the field of Sabine Cross-Roads.

"The Nineteenth Corps of Yankee boys
Who never yet were beat,
Came on the field at double-quick
And covered our retreat.

Such volleys as their muskets gave
We never heard before;
All honor to the Nineteenth boys,
They saved the Thirteenth Corps."

[A Comrade of the 77th Illinois.

CHAPTER VI I.

Down Red River.

O! It is great for our country to die, where ranks are contending;
 Bright is the wreath of our fame; Glory awaits us for aye—
 Glory, that never is dim, shining on with light never ending—
 Glory that never shall fade, never, O! never away.

* * * * *

Not to the shades shall the youth descend, who for country has perished;
 Hebe awaits him in heaven, welcomes him there with her smile;
 There, at the banquet divine, the patriot spirit is cherished;
 Gods love the young, who ascend pure from the funeral pile.

Not to Elysian fields, by the still, oblivious river;
 Not to the isles of the blessed, over the blue, rolling sea;
 But on Olympian heights, shall dwell the devoted forever;
 There shall assemble the good, there the wise, the valiant and free.

O! then, how great for our country to die, in the front rank to perish,
 Firm with our breast to the foe, Victory's shout in our ear;
 Long they our statues shall crown, in songs our memory cherish;
 We shall look forth from our heaven, pleased the sweet music to hear.
[James G. Percival.]

AFTER Emory's Division had formed their line in the little clearing, the most energetic efforts were made to straighten out the Thirteenth Corps train, which had so badly interfered with our arrival upon the field, and to start it toward the rear. A few wagons, which were broken down or had been abandoned by their drivers and teams, were thrown to the side of the road and set on fire; but most of the train was got away all right. As soon as the road was clear, the ambulances were brought as near as was prudent, and all the

wounded who were unable to walk were carried back. Meanwhile, Gen. Banks very properly decided that it would be better to fall back and unite with Gen. A. J. Smith at Pleasant Hill than to oblige his corps to make a night march of seventeen miles to reach the front.

A little past midnight, the trains and wounded being well out of the way, we were quietly called up, and, every man being strictly cautioned not to make any noise, commenced the retreat. Although this movement was very unwelcome to the soldiers, the more so for being the sequel to so decided a repulse of the enemy, every man seemed to realize that the circumstances rendered it necessary. Owing to the Thirteenth lying down in reserve while the front attack of the enemy was repulsed by Dwight's brigade our loss was very small in the battle, viz: two killed, eight wounded and five missing, as given in the official report. The missing were those who fell out during the retreat and were picked up by the enemy's cavalry.

Owing to the darkness and the need of making the movement quietly, the march was slow, and we did not reach Pleasant Hill till about 9 A. M. Just before we reached the village, the rear-guard was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, which had discovered our retreat soon after daylight and followed as fast as possible, picking up a few stragglers. Emory's division was immediately placed in position; McMillan's brigade being across the road, with Dwight's to the right and Benedict's to the left.

The Thirteenth was a short distance south of the road in the edge of a strip of small trees and underbrush. The ground was then dry but appeared as if it would be swampy in a wet season. In our front the ground rose gently for thirty or forty rods, and apparently had formerly been a cleared field, but at that time had many clumps of bushes and scrubby pines. The two flank companies, A and B, were sent some distance to the

front and deployed as skirmishers ; then, as all seemed quiet, the regiment improved the opportunity to make a hasty breakfast.

In about half an hour our brigade was relieved by Shaw's brigade of the 16th Corps, moved to the rear and to the north side of the road, then formed in the rear of Dwight's brigade in two lines ; the 13th Maine, and 47th Pennsylvania in the first line ; and the 15th Maine and 160th New York, in the second. Here the brigade remained with muskets stacked till after 4 P. M.; the larger part of the men improving the opportunity to get a little sleep. This delay on the part of the enemy was necessary in order to reconnoiter our line and get their men into position, also to allow some rest to their reinforcements, the divisions of Churchill and Parsons, who were exhausted by the severe marches which they had made in the past two days. During all this time skirmishing was going on, but there was no fighting worth notice till well into the afternoon. Then the Confederate artillery near the Mansfield road opened, a shell occasionally reaching our position but doing no harm.

About half past four P.M. the enemy began the attack in earnest. As the Texan General, Tom. Green, with his cavalry, was manœuvring to turn the right flank of Dwight's brigade, the Thirteenth was ordered to that point to strengthen the exposed flank. Knapsacks were hastily piled and left in charge of some of the men who were sick or slightly wounded, and the regiment was soon in motion. We had nearly reached our assigned position, when it becoming certain that the main attack was further to the left, we were hurriedly ordered back to rejoin our brigade. Shaw's and Benedict's brigades, overpowered by Churchill's, Parson's and Walker's divisions, were giving way ; Benedict's brigade in much confusion. [Gen. McMillan says that the regiment had been placed in position when he sent for it to rejoin the

brigade; but that is certainly a mistake, for I remember positively that we were still moving.]

When the Thirteenth was ordered to rejoin the brigade it was moving by the right flank; and, through some misunderstanding of orders, some of the companies on the right countermarched while the rest of the regiment "about-faced." Marching in this irregular formation, the regiment reached the Mansfield road at a place where there were two small wooden houses, through which the bullets were crashing so thickly that they sounded like a fire in the top of a dead fir tree. The air seemed all alive with the sounds of various projectiles: from the spiteful, cat-like spit of the buckshot, the "pouf" of the old-fashioned musket-ball and the "pee-ee-zing" of the minie bullet, to the roar of the ordinary shell and the "whoot-er-whoot-er-whoot" of the Whitworth "mortar-pestle"; while the shrieks of wounded men and horses and the yells of the apparently victorious rebels added to the uproar.

Just at this critical point two artillery teams, which had shamefully deserted their guns, were coming down the Mansfield road at a gallop; and the drivers, insane with terror and furiously lashing their horses, drove diagonally through the regiment, completely breaking up its organization and knocking down some of the men who were not quick enough in getting out of the way; but, fortunately, not running over any. No regiment could re-form under such a fire as was then coming from three directions, and the noise was such that no order could be understood. The Thirteenth, therefore, very justifiably fell back a few rods into a ravine where they were somewhat sheltered from the cross-fire. Here we quickly re-formed and in two minutes were again moving forward to rejoin the brigade.

The brigade was ready to move, and as soon as the Thirteenth took its place in the line, moved forward to recover the ground lost by the giving way of Benedict's

brigade; while the roar of cannon as well as musketry to the left showed that A. J. Smith's men were putting in some heavy work upon the force which turned Benedict's left flank. Many of the scattered men of Benedict's brigade fell in with McMillan's as it swept the enemy away from the rear of Shaw's brigade and moved forward to restore the broken line. The struggle was fierce; charge was followed by countercharge, the Union cheer answered the Rebel yell, and cannon were taken and retaken; but the lost ground was at last regained. Then, after but a short pause, the line again swept forward, steadily forcing back the enemy, till just as darkness prevented any effectual pursuit, his whole line, defeated and disheartened, almost simultaneously gave way in confusion.

After waiting a time to make sure that the enemy would not renew the attack the position of the troops were somewhat changed, the Thirteenth being posted near the right flank of Dwight's brigade and of the army. The loss of the regiment, as officially reported at the time, was three killed, twenty-one wounded and twenty-one missing; but this does not fully show the amount of the loss. At least seven of the wounded died of their wounds, while many of the missing have never been heard from, and no doubt rest in graves marked with the word "unknown."

The enemy had put in their last man in vain. With a much superior force they had made their attack and had been soundly whipped. It was thought by a large part of the Union army that if the victory had been followed up it might have been a decisive one and the campaign a success; but Gen. Banks gave peremptory orders to again fall back. After a few hours of rest, about one o'clock the next morning the Thirteenth was ordered to fall in and take the road to Grand Ecore. Many of the dead remained unburied and the seriously wounded were left to fall into the hands of the enemy.

It was a hard march. The road was bad, the darkness for several miles almost absolute, the retreat after a victory most unwelcome, and, worst of all, the men, seeing plainly how the campaign had been mismanaged, had lost confidence in their commander. That day the army marched about twenty miles, and on the 11th, about the middle of the afternoon, reached Grand Ecore, which is on Red River, about four miles from Natchitoches, of which town it is the shipping port. The Thirteenth camped that night close to the Pleasant Hill road, but the next day was moved to a position somewhat nearer the river.

Here we remained in camp nine days waiting for the fleet to get down over the bars in the river near Grand Ecore. Lines were laid out by the engineers, and the troops went to work with all the tools that could be procured building solid breastworks of logs and earth. The trees for many rods in front of the breastworks were slashed, thus making the works absolutely impregnable against a front attack; but it was soon learned that the enemy had passed around the place with a heavy force for the purpose of either interrupting our communications or capturing Alexandria. So on April 21st, orders were issued to fall back to Alexandria, and, as the fleet was at last ready, part of the army started that night. Orders were given to destroy all property which could not be carried; but a serious mistake was made in allowing it to be burned, for the light of the fires gave the enemy as certain information of the movement as if a courier had been sent into their camp.

The Thirteenth was kept awake and ready to move at a moment's notice, but did not receive orders to march till one o'clock A. M. of the 22nd, when we fell in and marched with our brigade. For some time the march was steadily continued; but by the middle of the forenoon the enemy began to be troublesome, both in front and rear; and for that reason quite a long halt was

made in the middle of the day. In the afternoon the march was resumed, and at eleven P. M. the regiment went into bivouac, near the village of Cloutierville, after a march of nearly forty miles. With the long march and the loss of the previous night's sleep, the men were extremely tired; and during the last two hours many of them fell asleep while marching. No one thought of supper, but each man spread his blankets and lay down as quickly as possible.

At five next morning we started again, moved through Cloutierville and a short distance beyond, when a heavy force of the enemy was found posted on the bluffs at Monett's Ferry, commonly known as Cane River Crossing, in a very strong position for disputing our passage of the ferry. As this was the only practicable route to Alexandria, it was necessary to get possession of the Crossing; the infantry was therefore halted by the roadside to let the artillery pass to the front.

Our brigade then moved forward and supported the artillery, which for several hours was engaged in shelling the enemy's position; while Dwight's brigade held the left flank, and Fessenden's brigade, formerly Benedict's, with Birge's brigade of Grover's division (which had joined us at Grand Ecore) and some of the 13th Corps, made a flank movement and carried the position by assault. Our brigade was not exposed to musketry fire during this battle but had a few men wounded by fragments of shell.

While the 19th Corps was fighting this battle with the force under Gen. Bee, the 16th Corps, a few miles to the rear, were fighting another battle with Gen. Dick Taylor's army, and gave it a decided repulse. Just before dark the pontoon bridge was laid and the brigade crossed the stream, marched about seven miles, and went into bivouac in the edge of a small clearing in the pine woods. Next day we marched about seventeen miles and camped near Bayou Rapides, and in the afternoon

of the 25th reached Alexandria. Our first camp at that place was just above the town and near the river, where we remained three nights. About the middle of the forenoon of the 28th the enemy made a demonstration against the 13th Corps, and at ten o'clock our brigade was ordered into line and remained under arms till noon. Then, as no real attack had been made, we were allowed to break ranks and eat dinner, but were cautioned to be ready to fall in at a moment's notice. After dinner the brigade broke camp, marched through the town and formed a line on the lower side where we remained through the night. Some general was evidently in a condition of extreme nervousness, for we were ordered to sleep in line-of-battle with arms in our hands. The next day we went into camp again very near the spot where we camped when we first reached Alexandria on our way up river : and, as it was decided that the army must remain at Alexandria several days, while measures were taken to get the fleet down over the falls, substantial earth breastworks were thrown up all along the line.

May 6th the brigade went out four miles to the junction of the Opelousas and Rapides roads, where we remained two days. This was to guard against an attack which was thought to be threatened from that direction : but events proved that the demonstrations against Alexandria were only to draw the attention of the army while the principal force of the enemy passed around the town to obstruct the navigation of the river below. May 11th the whole regiment worked all day loading captured cotton and sugar upon transports to be carried down river. The duty of the regiment while at Alexandria, besides what has been mentioned, consisted of the ordinary routine of guard, fatigue and picket.

In the morning of May 9th, the fleet began to come over the falls and continued passing as fast as possible, till on the 13th the last vessel came over and both fleet

and army left Alexandria. In the morning the 19th Corps took the advance on the river road, followed by the train. We marched at an easy rate and halted for the night on a sugar plantation, about fifteen miles from the town. The advance gunboats tied up at night close to our brigade. During the most of the day heavy columns of smoke had been rising in the direction of Alexandria; the place having been set on fire, either through carelessness or malice, before the rear-guard, the 16th Corps, left it.

Next morning we started early but made slow progress, as the enemy showed just sufficient force in our front to delay our march but not to seriously obstruct it. The gunboats kept as nearly as possible abreast of our Division, frequently shelling the woods on the north side of the river. That night our brigade halted at Bird's Plantation. As there was known to be a considerable force of the enemy in the vicinity, the Thirteenth was deployed as skirmishers and moved quite a distance into the woods, to make sure of the ground being clear for the establishment of the picket line. None of the enemy were found, and the regiment soon returned to its position with the brigade.

An early start was made in the morning of the 15th, and our first halt was at Wilson's Plantation, where the Red River makes a very sharp bend around what is known as Snaggy Point. Here the enemy, about ten days before, had established a battery and destroyed the gunboats Covington and Signal, and the transports Emma, City Belle and John Warner. It so happened that the Thirteenth halted on the spot where the rebels had destroyed the mail which they captured on the John Warner; and the ground was covered with letters which they had torn open hoping to find money. Of course we looked over the letters; and we found among them many which members of the regiment had written at Alexandria, telling their friends of our adventures

while up river. I feel confident that the recording angel, while noting the language used by the men of the Thirteenth on that occasion, added as a comment, these words, "sufficient provocation."

We soon left the river road, and taking the most direct route for the crossing of the Atchafalaya at Simsport, marched in a narrow road through the woods towards Marksville. Slow progress was made, as the cavalry in advance were constantly skirmishing with the enemy. In the afternoon the road became somewhat hilly, and gradually rising, we came out just before dark upon the Avoyelles Prairie, a tract of several square miles of gently rolling upland in the almost endless swamps of Central Louisiana. We slept that night in line-of-battle near the village of Marksville, at the point where the road by which we marched strikes the road from Fort De Russey.

May 16th we marched soon after daylight; and, as there was no water where we spent the night, and all the wells near Marksville had been exhausted by our cavalry, we had to start with empty canteens. We soon passed through Marksville and out upon the open prairie where a vigorous skirmish was already going on. The force of the enemy drawn up to obstruct the march of Banks' army, according to the Confederate official reports, was Bagnall's and Major's divisions of cavalry, with nineteen cannon, on their right; Polignac's division of infantry and Debray's brigade of cavalry, with thirteen cannon, on their left.

The Union artillery, numbering twice as many guns as the Confederate, was soon put into position, the infantry lines were formed, and then, with cavalry on each flank, the army moved forward. Then commenced an artillery fight which lasted all the way from Marksville to Mansura, a distance of about twelve miles. The enemy would put their guns in position, supported by their whole force, and commence shelling; our artillery would

go into position against them, with our infantry in support, and return their fire; then our cavalry would commence working around their flanks and they would fall back to a new position. These movements, many times repeated, tell the whole story of the battle.

It was a magnificent spectacle, showing all the grandeur of war with but little of its danger. The ground was so open, that, most of the time, the larger part of both armies could be seen from almost any point and every movement watched; while, as the fighting was mostly with artillery, the casualties were very few. The evolutions of the artillery and its almost continuous roar: the jets of smoke shooting out horizontally from the mouths of the guns, then slowly rising in the motionless air; the long lines of infantry moving forward as if on parade, with their thousands of glittering bayonets reflecting the rays of the unclouded sun; the manœuvring of the cavalry upon the flanks; all united to form a battle scene which only the torments of an almost unendurable thirst prevented us from enjoying.

Toward the middle of the afternoon we reached Mansura, where the enemy finally gave way and retreated. Shortly after passing Mansura, we descended a bluff into the Atchafalaya bottoms, and soon reached the banks of Bayou De Glaize, when the soldiers, crazy with thirst, without waiting for an order to halt, broke ranks, rushed to the water and drank their fill. After marching a few miles further we encamped for the night in a small opening near the bayou.

May 17th we continued our march towards Simsport, our road following the general course of the Bayou De Glaize. At noon our brigade halted very near a set of plantation buildings, one of which was a large tobacco shed containing most of the previous year's crop of tobacco, still on the stalk. It was, of course, soon discovered, and as most of the smokers in the Thirteenth had but a small stock of the weed, they improved the op-

portunity to renew their supply. The two lines of soldiers going into and out of the shed bore a striking resemblance to a colony of ants robbing a sugar-bowl; each man bringing out an armful of the tobacco which was soon stripped from the stalks and wrapped up for future use. In one of the buildings of the same plantation were found hidden about twenty barrels of salt meat. From the amount, and from its being concealed, the soldiers thought it must be Confederate commissary stores; but how it was disposed of I am unable to say.

About the middle of the afternoon we came to Yellow Bayou; on the west side of which was a very heavy breastwork, which the rebels had built facing towards the bayou, but which had just been turned by a regiment of colored engineers so as to face the other way. We crossed the bayou on a short pontoon bridge, and in about an hour reached the Atchafalaya at Simsport and went into camp. The next day the Thirteenth remained in camp; but most of the day we were kept ready to fall in at a moment's notice, as A. J. Smith's men and the cavalry were having a sharp fight with the enemy at Yellow Bayou; but they repulsed them without our assistance. May 19th the regiment was ferried across the Atchafalaya on the steamer Marmora, marched about half a mile and went into camp again. Near where we crossed was one of the largest pontoon bridges built during the war. It was composed of twenty-two Mississippi steamers placed side by side and connected by their gang planks. This and an ordinary pontoon bridge were used for crossing the cavalry, artillery and trains, while the infantry were ferried across by other steamers.

On the 20th we remained in camp till 7 P. M. when, the army having all crossed, we broke camp and marched about twelve miles, going into bivouac about one o'clock the next morning. About half past six A. M., we started again, and after marching about twenty

miles, encamped near the bank of the Mississippi. During most of the day our route was along the bank of Old River, an ancient channel of the Mississippi, now a long, narrow, crooked lake. May 22nd we marched four miles down the river and went into camp at Morgauzia, where we remained until the 19th Corps was ordered to Virginia.

Since leaving Berwick, March 7th, the regiment had been on the march forty days, and had marched *en route* considerably over five hundred miles, besides all its travel on picket and other detached service; it had taken an active and honorable part in the battles of Sabine Cross-roads and Pleasant Hill, and had been under artillery fire at Cane River Crossing and Mansura. It had endured its full share of the hardships, exposures and dangers of the campaign, and at all times had performed its duty to the satisfaction of its brigade and division commanders. General Orders, dated Nov. 22nd, 1864, gave the regiment permission to inscribe the names of the first three of the above battles on its colors; but, for some reason, Mansura was not put on the flag of any of our infantry regiments, although they were under fire for several hours.

At Morgauzia the troops were mostly encamped between the levee and the river, the camp extending along the river a distance of over two miles. The camp of the Thirteenth being located where a growth of heavy timber had been cut and the stumps were standing thickly over the ground, an immense amount of labor was performed during the first few days, clearing out the stumps and smoothing the ground, but it was at last finished; then the tents were placed in line and the whole camp arranged in regular order. The shelter tents were placed on stakes high enough from the ground to make room for bunks; a large part of our camp was shaded with boughs, and in all ways the men tried to make themselves as comfortable as possible.

Danger being over, the sutlers came to the front with heavy stocks, and the soldiers, extravagantly in some cases, indulged in fancy cakes, canned goods and other rarities. A surprising number of empty tin cans accumulated near our camp and were frequently used as substitutes for snowballs, making a great amount of noise but hurting no one. Bathing in the river became the daily practice of most of the men.

New clothing was issued, the damages of the campaign were repaired as fast as possible, and the army put in condition for other service. Drilling was renewed to some extent, but as the heat was excessive, the movements most practiced by the Thirteenth were those which required but little active exertion. There were several reviews and general inspections; the Thirteenth not being excelled by any other regiment in accuracy of marching, and skill in the manual of arms. Some fatigue duty had to be done, but after the camp-ground had been put in good order, the amount was not large.

The health of the regiment while at Morganzia was generally good. Soon after our arrival there was one case of small-pox in the regiment, but it was so quickly discovered and isolated, the disease did not spread. Only a few times during the six weeks of our stay was there any service to vary the monotony of camp-life. In one instance the regiment went out as infantry support of some cavalry making a reconnoissance; being gone from camp two days, but doing nothing except marching. At another time we went as guard for a forage train to Fansee Riviere, a little French village situated a few miles back of Point Coupee on the shore of a lake, once the channel of the Mississippi, returning to camp before night. Toward the last of June there began to be rumors of some movement, and July 1st. the regiment received orders to prepare to embark for New Orleans.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Down in Old Virginny."

Oh country, marvel of the earth!
 Oh realm to sudden greatness grown!
 The age that gloried in thy birth,
 Shall it behold thee overthrown?
 Shall traitors lay that greatness low?
 No, land of Hope and Blessing, No!

* * * * *

And they who founded, in our land,
 The power that rules from sea to sea,
 Bled they in vain, or vainly planned
 To leave their country great and free?
 Their sleeping ashes, from below,
 Send up the thrilling murmur, No!

Knit they the gentle ties which long
 These sister States were proud to wear,
 And forged the kindly links so strong
 For idle hands in sport to tear?
 For scornful hands aside to throw?
 No, by our father's memory, No!

* * * * *

For now, behold, the arm that gave
 The victory in our father's day,
 Strong, as of old, to guard and save—
 That mighty arm which none can stay—
 On clouds above and fields below,
 Writes, in men's sight, the answer, No!

[William Cullen Bryant.]

ON the 2nd of July the regiment broke camp, and in the afternoon embarked on the steamer Edward Ames, starting down river about 4 P. M. Just before dark we reached Port Hudson, where we made a

short stop ; but in the rapidly deepening twilight we could not obtain a satisfactory view of those almost precipitous bluffs, which a year before had, for so many weeks, held at bay all the forces which Banks and Farragut could bring against them. Next morning, when we awoke, the steamer was below Donaldsonville, and quietly steaming along between two apparently endless rows of magnificent sugar plantations. It was a part of the Mississippi which we had not before seen, and the landscape, as seen from the upper deck of the steamer, though at the first hasty glance seemingly monotonous, was one of surprising beauty.

Not a hill was in sight ; and in no direction was the view of the distant horizon obstructed except by an occasional tract of forest. The river, at that place, ran, for several miles, almost directly towards the rising sun ; and the peculiar pearly glimmer on the northeastern horizon showed that Lake Pontchartrain was not far away ; while a similar streak in the south indicated the locality of the numerous small lakes between the Mississippi and Bayou Lafourche.

The rows of green sugar-cane, extending without a break from the immediate vicinity of the levee to the distant swamp, and proving by their rank growth the absolutely inexhaustible fertility of the soil ; the mansions of the planters, once wealthy but most of them ruined by the war ; the private grounds around the mansions, hedged with roses and ornamented with tropical plants ; the immense sugar mills, with their lofty though smokeless chimneys ; and, grandest of all, the mighty Mississippi, well named "Father of Waters," bearing in its irresistible current the waters of almost half a continent ; all united to form a landscape whose equal, in its own particular class, cannot be found in the world. Through such a scene, always the same yet constantly changing, the steamer swept along, till by and by we came in sight of the breastworks of Camp

Parapet, then the straggling village of Carrollton, and soon we reached New Orleans, landing on the levee just before noon.

The regimental baggage was unloaded and left on the levee under guard of a sergeant and ten men, and the regiment marched to the Louisiana Cotton-press to await transportation. All other military departments were considered secondary to the Army of the Potomac ; and the Department of the Gulf, in particular, had always been badly supplied with means of transportation. Now, when the first and second divisions of the 19th Corps were under orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe as rapidly as possible, the regiments were obliged to wait from two to ten days for steamers ; and finally to embark on vessels so crowded that there was scant room on the decks for the men to lie down.

After waiting till July 5th, the 29th Maine and seven companies of the Thirteenth embarked on our old acquaintance, the steamer Clinton ; the other three companies, under Major Grover, embarking on another vessel. Although the Clinton was extremely crowded, room was found on the lower deck for the sutler of the 29th Maine to open shop during the voyage and furnish the men *strictly necessary* articles, including liquor ; the natural consequence being an occasional black eye or bloody nose. Just after dark the steamer unmoored and proceeded down river. But slight delay was made at the forts or at the passes, and before daylight the next morning we were out of sight of land and steaming swiftly over the blue waters of the gulf in the direction of Key West.

Nothing happened during the trip to cause delay or interrupt the regular movement of the steamer ; both the gulf and the ocean were exceptionally smooth ; even stormy Cape Hatteras suffered us to pass without a ripple upon the water ; and in the afternoon of July 12th, after a trip which a heavily loaded Mississippi steamer

might have made with perfect safety, we anchored at Fortress Monroe, in very nearly the same spot where the Mississippi had anchored on the 24th of February, 1862. Here we remained during the night, and received orders to proceed to Washington in the morning.

In compliance with this order the Clinton sailed at daylight; steamed rapidly over the shallow waters of Chesapeake Bay; then past the rebel prison-camp at Point Lookout, with its guard of gunboats, into the estuary of the Potomac; and still onward up the winding stream, past historic Mount Vernon, past the two heavy forts forming part of the defences of Washington; past Alexandria, once flourishing but now decayed; and just before noon reached the wharf a short distance below Long Bridge. Here we found every one in a state of great excitement, and many terribly alarmed. Gen. Early's forces had been in the immediate vicinity of the city for two days; and the previous evening, about the time of our arrival at Fort Monroe, the 6th Corps had fought a heavy skirmish with him near Fort Stevens, on the north side, and had pushed him back, though with a loss of over two hundred in killed and wounded. Although the enemy had left the immediate vicinity of the city it was uncertain what his next move would be; so the troops were hastily disembarked, and were ordered to report at Fort Lincoln to Gen. Gilmore, who was temporarily assigned to the command of the part of the 19th Corps then at Washington. They therefore marched out on the Baltimore pike, leaving a detail to unload the baggage; all of which, except what was absolutely necessary, was left with the Post Quartermaster for storage. By the time the regiment had reached the vicinity of Fort Lincoln it was learned that the enemy had fallen back on the river road; so it was ordered to Tenallytown, where we arrived late at night, after a march of about eighteen miles; while if we could

have marched there direct from the wharf, the distance would have been but seven.

The next morning, July 14th, it was impracticable to make an early start, although very desirable. The troops of the 19th Corps on the ground were in fragments of brigades and fragments of regiments; and there was no officer present of higher rank than colonel; Gen. Emory being sick in Washington, and Gilmore disabled by a fall. Some time had to be spent in organizing and drawing supplies; but as soon as possible the troops started on the road towards Pooleville camping they night beyond Orfat's Cross-roads, after a march of about twelve miles.

July 15th the troops of the 19th Corps overtook the 6th Corps at Pooleville and the next day marched with them, crossed the Potomac at White's Ford and camped near Leesburg, Va. The river was so low that crossing the ford was not difficult; but the bluff on the Virginia side was terribly steep, and a large detail was made from the Thirteenth to help the heavily loaded wagons of the train up the hill. July 17th we only marched through Leesburg and to Clark's Gap, about three miles beyond. That day orders were received, that, as soon as it appeared certain that Early's army was retreating towards Richmond, the 6th and 19th Corps should return to Washington, and then join the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg. On the 18th they marched through Hamilton and Purcellville to Snicker's Gap, where they remained all the next day.

July 20th they crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ford and marched some distance towards the valley pike, then, as the enemy appeared to be retreating southward, they re-crossed the river and in the evening returned through the gap, marching all night and reaching Goose Creek, southeast of Leesburg, in the afternoon of the 21st. The next day they marched seventeen miles and camped on the east side of Difficult Creek, not far from

Lewinsville. On the 23rd they crossed the Potomac at Chain Bridge and went into camp on Georgetown Heights, almost over the end of the bridge and near Battery Vermont. Here the 19th Corps was exempted from the order to go to Petersburg; and two days later the order was revoked, it being learned that Gen. Early, after getting his trains and plunder safely out of the way, had returned down the valley and had severely defeated Gen. Crook of the 8th Corps, at Kernstown, near Winchester.

In the ten days since landing at Washington, the regiment had marched over one hundred and fifty miles, had forded the Potomac once and the Shenandoah twice, and had twice crossed the Blue Ridge. The marching was very hard owing to the heat and the dust. The northern Atlantic States were then suffering from a very severe drought, having hardly any rain worth mentioning for two months, and when marching in the road the dust would almost stop one's breath.

The regiment remained at Chain Bridge, resting and refitting, till the 26th, when, with the other troops, they moved out on the Rockville pike, going into camp just beyond that place, after a march of about twenty miles. The 27th they marched fifteen miles, passing through Clarksburg and Hyattstown and camping just beyond the latter place. The 28th they marched through Urbana, and at noon halted on the east side of Monocacy River, near Frederick, on the ground where, less than three weeks before, had been fought a desperate battle. Much of the debris of the battle, such as fragments of shell, damaged weapons and equipments, and torn clothing, was still scattered over the ground; and close to where the Thirteenth halted was a field of corn, much of which had been trampled to the ground by the flanking force of the enemy which turned the position of Rickett's division.

In the evening they started again, went up stream

quite a distance above the railroad bridge, forded the river, then passed through Frederick and out upon the Harper's Ferry pike nearly to Jeffersonville. The 29th they marched across the deep but narrow valley through which flows the Catoctin Creek, then turning the flank of the South Mountain at Knoxville, they saw about four miles distant, that magnificent gateway of the Blue Ridge, through which, at Harper's Ferry, the Potomac and Shenandoah pour the swift current of their just united waters.

But little time had the footsore and weary soldiers to admire the scenery. Still onward they hastened over the dusty pike, passed through the gateway of the mountain, crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge, marched through Harper's Ferry and over Bolivar Heights, and at last went into camp at Halltown, after a march of nineteen miles. The weather was intensely hot, and a large part of the army was so exhausted that Gen. Wright, the next morning, reported the 6th Corps as unable to move. They therefore remained in camp till afternoon, when, news arriving of McCausland's raid into Pennsylvania and his barbarous burning of Chambersburg, they re-crossed the Potomac and marched till midnight. The next day, Sunday, July 31st, they reached Frederick and soon moved across the Monocacy to almost the same spot where they halted three days before, on the old battle-field. The day was the hottest of the season, and there were nearly six hundred cases of sunstroke in the 6th Corps and the small portion of the 19th Corps.

We will now return to the battalion under Major Grover, which had been separated from the regiment at New Orleans by the exigencies of transportation. On the 6th of July they embarked at Algiers, across the river from New Orleans, on a steamer whose name I am unable to give, in company with another regiment: and when they reached Fortress Monroe received orders to

proceed to Washington, where they arrived in the afternoon of the 16th. That evening they marched out a short distance on the Tenallytown road. As the regiment had that day forded the Potomac, in company with the other troops who were in rapid pursuit of Early, it was thought useless to try to overtake them. These companies were therefore ordered back to Washington the next afternoon, and late at night took a steamer for Bermuda Hundreds, where they reported to Gen. Butler. After doing duty in that vicinity about a week, part of the time on picket and on the skirmish line, they received orders, July 26, to return to Washington, and on the 31st they rejoined the regiment at Monocacy.

On the 3rd of August, while the army was resting at Monocacy, Gen. Emory, the commander of the 19th Corps, informed Gen. Hunter, the Department Commander, of the fact that the 13th and 15th Maine had not yet received their veteran furlough, although entitled to it several months earlier. Gen. Hunter immediately notified the War Department, and Aug. 4th, orders were issued for the regiments to have their furloughs. On the 5th the non-reenlisted men of the Thirteenth were temporarily organized into two companies, under Capt. Ham of Co. C, and Lieut. Freeman of Co. F, and attached to the 30th Maine; while the reenlisted men, with all the other officers, took the cars for Baltimore on their way to Maine.

They arrived at Augusta Aug. 9th, and were furloughed on the 13th. The furlough was expected to be only thirty days; but, probably for the reason that it had been delayed so long after it was due, it was extended two weeks by a special order from the War Department. Sept. 26th they reassembled at Augusta, and the next day left for the front. They reached Harper's Ferry Oct. 1st, and camped just inside the south end of Bolivar Heights, where they were rejoined

the next day by the non-reenlisted men, who had been encamped on the heights for some time.

The same afternoon that the reenlisted men left Monocacy on their veteran furlough, the others started with the 30th Maine, for Harper's Ferry, the army having been ordered back there the previous day. On reaching that place they encamped near Halltown, where they remained till Aug. 10th. On the 9th the troops drew three days' rations with orders to make them last five days. This order they very naturally interpreted as permission to forage as much as possible; and consequently the Provost Marshals, such as "Old Sugar-house" of the First Division, and "One-eyed Riley," or Daly, of the Third Brigade, had their hands full of business for the next few days.

On the 10th the army, a larger Union Army than was ever before in the Shenandoah Valley, started early in the morning, marched through Charlestown singing "John Brown's Body," and camped that night in the vicinity of Berryville. Charlestown, at that time, was nearly as dead as Old John Brown himself; and the inhabitants, most of them rabid secessionists, remained closely in their houses while the army marched through. Aug. 11th they moved by the left of Winchester, and that night camped between Newtown and the head of Opequan Creek. Aug. 12th, as the enemy was still falling back, in order to meet reenforcements which he was expecting from Richmond, our troops reached the Strasburg pike near Newtown, passed through that place and Middletown, and camped at Cedar Creek, where they remained two days.

Aug. 14th the 3rd brigade, 1st division, 19th corps, to which the men of the Thirteenth were attached, was detailed to guard the trains of Gen. Sheridan's army; and soon, as the army was preparing to fall back, we, with the train, took the pike toward Winchester. Passing through Middletown, Newtown and Kernstown we

camped that night about two miles south of Winchester and entered the town in the morning of the 15th. During that day two Confederate soldiers died at their homes in town from wounds received at the battle of Monocacy; and the next day we saw them followed to the cemetery by a long procession. There were a few true Union people in the place, but a large majority of the people were bitter Secessionists, while a third class were friends of whichever army happened to be holding the town.

We remained in Winchester till late in the afternoon of the 16th, when we moved out about a mile on the north side of the town and parked the train without removing the harnesses from the mules. At 1 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, we were hastily aroused and took a road leading, I think, towards Charlestown. The road was rough and the progress of the train slow; and about 10 A. M. we halted in a little valley where there were several thrifty farms, and which, I think, could not have been far from the town of Middleway. There we remained till evening, when we returned a mile or two towards Winchester, turned to the left on a very rough and hilly cross-country road, forded Opequan Creek, and at last struck the pike a short distance below Berryville, reaching that place something past midnight and finding the army mostly encamped in the vicinity.

Soon after daylight of Aug. 18th, we started again on the pike towards Charlestown. As soon as we were well out on the pike, the teams were started on the run and the brigade at double-quick; for, the army being ordered to fall back, the trains must be got out of the way. After travelling in this way for nearly three miles we were allowed to move more slowly. We passed through the villages of Fairfield and Ripon, making a long halt just afternoon near the latter place, while quite a force of troops marched past us and took

position in the woods just below. We then started again, and after going a mile or two, the train was parked in a field on the left of the pike.

After dark we started again; followed the pike through Charlestown and nearly half way from that place to Halltown; then turned to the left on a cross road, and, after going a mile or two further, camped at a place called Gum Spring, near the immense spring which is the head of the creek that flows through Halltown. Here, from a cleft in the solid ledge, flows a stream of almost icy cold water in sufficient volume to carry a grist mill and saw mill, which are situated but a few rods below the spring. In this place we remained two days, so that both men and teams had an opportunity to rest, which was badly needed, as they had hardly slept for three nights. The number of pigs in the vicinity decreased very mysteriously during those two days!

Early in the morning of Sunday, Aug. 21st, we began to hear firing up to the west of Charlestown. It rapidly increased and soon we received orders to get out of there as quick as possible. So everything was hastily packed and we returned to the pike; the brigade being broken up into companies which were placed at regular intervals through the train. [It was reported that cavalry were skirmishing at the spring in less than an hour after we left it.] We proceeded down the pike through Halltown, and encamped near where the Winchester R. R. leaves the Shenandoah River. We remained there till Aug. 28th, when Sheridan again started to follow Early up the valley. Then the train was ordered inside of Bolivar Heights, and the 3rd brigade occupied the breastwork on the heights, their line extending from near the Potomac River to the Charlestown pike.

On that high, round-topped, limestone ridge, the camp of the brigade remained till the regiment returned

from their furlough. It was a fine location for a summer camp. Its greatest drawback was its distance from water. Its elevation insured absolute freedom from malaria; while in describing the grandeur of the scenery one could not easily exaggerate. From the breastwork in front of the camp, toward the west and southwest, one could look over the fertile Shenandoah Valley clear to the Great North Mountain, and the hills near Strasburg; to the north were the valleys of the Antietam and the upper Potomac; to the east, apparently hardly a stone's throw distant, Maryland Heights rose hundreds of feet above us, its summit crowned with heavy artillery, and southeast was Loudoun Heights, slightly lower; while between them flowed the united waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah, through a cleft in the Blue Ridge which President Jefferson considered one of the most stupendous works of nature.

From the time of our arrival at Washington, for several weeks, there was but little rain; but on the 4th of September there set in a hard, cold rainstorm, against which our shelter tents were but little protection. Some pretty rapid work had to be done digging trenches to save the tents from being flooded; and it was so cold that the men could only keep comfortable by putting on all their clothing and wrapping themselves up in their blankets. The storm continued three days, but it fortunately cleared off warm, giving the men an opportunity to dry their property and put their weapons in order. One can imagine the suffering of the animals belonging to the train, hitched to the wagon-poles, without even the shelter of a tree.

The country near Harper's Ferry, between the Potomac and Shenandoah, had been so thoroughly ravaged by both armies that foraging was there a useless art; but the men of the Thirteenth did not allow themselves to become the patient victims of circumstances. When not on duty, they would take their weapons, start out

in parties of from ten to twenty, and fearing neither Mosby nor the Provost Marshal, ford the Shenandoah into Loudoun County, Va., and return well loaded with fruit, vegetables, poultry and fresh pork, thus varying most agreeably the monotonous army ration. It is probable that the military commanders about Harper's Ferry had little objection to these raids, for as far as they reached, they accomplished the same purpose as regular scouting parties.

Sept. 17th we had the pleasure of seeing Gen. Grant ride past on his way to Berryville to visit Gen. Sheridan; and two days afterward the consequences of the visit began to be apparent. About the middle of the forenoon, Sept. 19th, we began to hear artillery firing, and before noon it became an almost continuous roar. Nearly every man, whose duties permitted, remained at the breastwork all day, watching the smoke and hearing the cannon of the battle in which we could have no part. At dark the noise ceased; but there was little sleep in camp that night. Had our army gained a victory—or was Sheridan, like Banks and Milroy, fleeing in confusion to the Potomac? Next morning our anxiety was relieved by the news of the victory; followed, a few days later, by the almost equally glorious news of the victory at Fisher's Hill.

On the 21st, four regiments, including the 30th Maine, to which the men of the Thirteenth were attached, went up to Winchester as guard to a large supply train; and on the 23rd, returned with the prisoners captured in the battle of the 19th. The 30th Maine guarded the prisoners, two thousand in number, at Harper's Ferry, until they took the cars for Sandusky, Ohio. Sept. 29th we saw an immense supply train start for Winchester, guarded by a large number of reinforcements which were going to join Sheridan's army. Two days later our regiment returned from their furlough, and the next day we rejoined our companies.

CHAPTER IX.

Guarding the Base of Supplies.

O! Fair Virginia, lovely in the light
Of the wide sunshine smiles thy realm afar;
But, nearer seen, behold the withering blight,
The waste, the ravage and the wreck of war!
[George Lansing Taylor.

DURING the war the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the most important route of transportation between the Ohio and Potomac rivers, because the most direct; and immense quantities of commissary stores were transported over this road from the West, for the use of the Army of the Potomac. For a long distance west of Harper's Ferry, the road, for reasons that its builders considered almost imperative, runs on the south side of the Potomac; and from Harper's Ferry to Cherry Run, a distance of thirty-two miles, it is an average distance of about eight miles south of the river. This section of thirty-two miles constantly required a considerable force for its protection; and whenever the Confederates came down the Valley in sufficient numbers to force their way to the Potomac it was always broken, thus compelling supplies to be carried, by the much longer route, through Pittsburg and Harrisburg. From the time that Early reached Martinsburg, July 3rd, 1864, till after the victory of Winchester, trains were run over this section only a portion of the time and then with considerable danger; so that Harper's Ferry was necessarily the base of supplies for our forces in the Valley. After the victories of Winchester and

Fisher's Hill had given assurance that no strong force of the enemy was likely to again reach the road, it was quickly put in order and trains were run to the utmost capacity of the road. Martinsburg then became, until the Winchester Branch was rebuilt, the base of supplies. For this there were various reasons, the principal one being that it was several miles nearer Winchester and the road much less hilly.

When the Thirteenth and Fifteenth returned from their veteran furlough, Gen. Sheridan was in the vicinity of Harrisonburg, about one hundred and twenty-five miles up the Valley; and owing to the numerous guerrilla parties, communication with him was possible only by means of a strong escort of cavalry. As, for this reason, orders from Gen. Sheridan concerning the two regiments, could not be received for some time, Gen. Stevenson, who was then in command at Harper's Ferry, took the responsibility of ordering both regiments to Martinsburg; the garrison of that place being mostly 100-days men whose term of service was about expiring. So, on the 5th of October, we started at daylight, and marching at a comfortable rate, reached Martinsburg at 4 P. M., encamping on Union Hill, just at the southeast edge of the town, near the Harper's Ferry road, while the Fifteenth encamped further north, near the Williamsport road.

Here we found ourselves among friends; the town being called "Little Massachusetts" by the rebels, on account of the strong Union sentiment of a large majority of the inhabitants; and the remainder of our term of service was mostly spent here. Our duties were very exacting and responsible; and whether they were dangerous or not depended entirely upon the carefulness with which guard and picket duty was performed. The immense quantities of supplies for Sheridan's army were unloaded from the cars and loaded upon wagons principally by the soldiers of the garrison; consisting, the

most of the time, of the 13th and 15th Maine, and the 2nd Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade. This work occupied so much of the time that drills and dress-parades were entirely dispensed with, and inspections became about as rare as angel's visits.

Besides the long picket line which it was necessary to maintain clear around the town, large details were required every day for provost duty, so that each man had to be on guard every other day, and sometimes a man had to do guard duty two days in succession. The jail was used as a place of confinement for prisoners in the hands of the Provost Marshal, and it was usually kept pretty well filled with the most brutal and degraded beings that ever wore the form of humanity; some of them belonging to the army, such as mutineers and deserters, but many more of the class that hang around an army for plunder, such as gamblers, smugglers, &c. This collection of desperadoes, numbering at different times from forty to one hundred, required a strong guard to be kept constantly in the immediate vicinity, in readiness to suppress any outbreak, or prevent any attempt at escape.

Guerrillas in the vicinity were constantly active, watching for a chance to do mischief; and hardly a night passed without an attempt being made upon some part of the picket line; but they never succeeded in passing it. When a shot was fired from any picket post, the nearest regiment had to fall-in and remain under arms till the cause of the firing was ascertained, and were often called out twice or more in one night. The result of this constant watchfulness was that the enemy never found an unguarded point; and the town, containing much of the time an immense amount of government property, was perfectly safe.

Our fatigue duty commenced the first day of our stay. In the forenoon we were allowed to put our camp in order, but in the afternoon the whole regiment worked

unloading cars. The next day, Oct. 7th, we prepared for general inspection in the forenoon; but in the afternoon, instead of the inspection, we again unloaded cars, and continued doing this work all the next day. Oct. 12th a large detail from the regiment guarded during the day about three hundred prisoners, captured three days before in the cavalry fight at Tom's Brook; and in the night guarded them on the cars to Harper's Ferry, returning the next day. Oct. 14th the whole regiment was in the public square during both day and night—it was said to guard some paymasters who were in town on their way from the front to Washington; and the next day we accompanied them on the cars as far as Relay House Junction, near Baltimore. Meeting with various delays on our way back, we did not return to camp till nearly midnight of the 16th.

Oct. 19th we heard the cannon of the battle of Cedar Creek, and in the afternoon were told that the regiment must be ready to start for Winchester at a moment's notice; but the next day we heard the other side of the story. In the afternoon of Oct. 21st, we broke camp on Union Hill, marched through the town and about half a mile out on the west side, and encamped again on the Tuscarora, or Cumberland road. While breaking camp, Sergeant Walker of Co. H was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle. Oct. 28th a detail of one hundred men from the regiment took the cars just before dark to guard the artillery captured at Cedar Creek against any possible attempt of the guerrillas to recapture it. They went with it as far as Relay House, from which place it went to Washington without a guard, our men returning to camp the 29th.

In the night of Oct. 31st occurred the only serious affair which the regiment had with guerrillas while at Martinsburg. There were several paymasters in town on their way to pay Sheridan's army, nearly half of the men in the Thirteenth being stationed in the square

for their protection ; and there was also a very large train loaded with supplies parked at the edge of the town, ready to start for Winchester the next morning. A party of guerrillas was prowling around the pickets most of the night, looking for a carelessly guarded post ; and about 3 o'clock in the morning a party of nine, dressed in federal uniform, came to one of the pickets, claiming to be federal cavalry, and wanted to pass in. The corporal in charge of the post told them he had no right to pass them in ; but that he would go with one of them to the next post, where there was a sergeant, and let him do as he thought best.

This was agreed to, and the corporal started with the one who appeared to be the leader of the party ; but they had gone but a short distance when the stranger drew a revolver and ordered the corporal to surrender. He attempted to fire, but the guerrilla, having the advantage, fired first, his bullet just grazing the corporal's arm. The corporal then, instead of returning the fire, fell, and pretended to be severely wounded ; and the guerrilla, after searching his pockets, rode away. Meanwhile, the rest of the party attacked the men on the post and captured two of them, but the third escaped. The firing alarmed the garrison, and all the troops turned out and remained under arms till daylight ; but there was no further trouble, and the picket post was quickly restored. It is supposed that the object of the guerrillas was to destroy the train ; but they may have known about the paymasters and have had some design upon them. They appear to have passed the cavalry pickets without difficulty, but how they did it has never been satisfactorily explained.

I have no record of any incident occurring in November to break the monotony of continuous guard, picket and fatigue duty, till the 19th when the regiment started on the Winchester pike, about 10 A. M., as guard on a supply train. We followed the pike through Darkes-

ville and Bunker Hill, halting about a mile above the latter place, while the train went into park to feed and to let another train pass on its way down. The down train was guarded by some West Virginia troops from the 8th Corps; and was accompanied by those of the original members of the 12th Maine who did not reenlist, and were on their way to Maine to be mustered-out. As soon as the down train passed, the up train pulled out again, but our regiment went no further. As soon as both trains were well started we returned to camp; and after we passed through Darkesville, as the regiment could not march in regular order on account of the road being occupied by the train, our commander gave permission for each man to get to camp as soon as he could. The result was that most of the regiment reached camp soon after dark, while the rear of the train, with its guard, did not arrive in town till nearly midnight.

Nov. 24th being Thanksgiving Day, we enjoyed a good dinner furnished by citizens of—New York city. Nov. 28th the garrison of New Creek, twenty-one miles west of Cumberland on the railroad, allowed themselves to be most disgracefully surprised by some Confederate cavalry, commanded by Gen. Rosser. The surprise was the more inexcusable for taking place in broad daylight. [As nearly as I can learn the garrison belonged to the 5th West Virginia cavalry, commanded by Col. George R. Latham.] The enemy captured about 300 prisoners, 250 horses, eight cannon and a large storehouse containing several hundred thousand dollars worth of quartermaster and commissary stores. Four of the cannon were field pieces; the others were siege guns, mounted in a small fort which Gen. Sigel had built on a conical hill near the mouth of New Creek Valley. The capture of this fort had previously been attempted by the Confederates, without success; and they could not have taken it at this time if any resistance had been made.

The whole capture was made by the enemy without losing a man.

Intelligence of the affair was immediately telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, who ordered the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine to report to Gen. Kelley, at Cumberland, and sent troops down from Winchester to guard Martinsburg during our absence. Hastily drawing three days' rations, we left our tents standing and took the cars soon after dark, leaving Martinsburg guarded only by the cavalry pickets until the arrival of the troops from Winchester. The cars moved very slowly, and we did not reach Cumberland, 78 miles distant, till 11 A. M. the next day. There, without leaving the cars, we reported to Gen. Kelley, who ordered us to proceed to New Creek and hold the place till further orders.

We arrived at New Creek about 4 P. M. and learned that the enemy had made but a short stop in the place; but had taken away the prisoners, the horses, the field pieces, and what stores could be carried; had spiked the guns in the fort, chopped the spokes of the gun-carriages and burned the storehouse, with its contents, and the railroad buildings. For some reason the magazine of the fort was not blown up; and so little damage was done to the railroad track that the railroad men had repaired it before our arrival.

Soon after we reached the place the Thirteenth occupied the fort, and established a strong picket line across New Creek Valley, while the Fifteenth guarded the railroad and river. Next morning efforts were made to put things to rights as far as possible. On examining the guns in the fort it was found that the enemy, in their hurry, had only destroyed four of the wheels, leaving the other four somewhat damaged, but still serviceable; so the spikes were removed and two of the guns were soon remounted and ready for use.

We remained at New Creek till the evening of Dec. 2nd, when we were relieved by Cole's Maryland caval-

ry and returned to Martinsburg. We reached our camp late in the afternoon of the 3rd, and found that our tents had been not only used but abused by the troops who guarded Martinsburg during our absence, and that whatever we had left in our tents had been destroyed or carried away. Fortunately we changed our camp next day, moving in close to the town, and thus got rid of the filth and vermin which our friends had left behind them.

The reason for this removal was this: About this time the branch railroad, running from Harpers' Ferry to Winchester, was put in running order, so that Martinsburg was no longer the base of supplies, and part of the troops were taken away; therefore our camp was moved nearer town so that the picket line could be shortened. The Thirteenth and Fifteenth were left to guard the town and railroad against guerrillas until our term of service expired.

Barricades were built across the streets entering the town; the openings in the barricades being closed at night by *chereaux de frise*, and strongly guarded at all times, so that the place was secure against surprise. Comfortable huts were built, the shelter tents being used for roofs, while the walls were made of boards, obtained from a pile near the railroad, without the unnecessary formality of a written requisition. Stone fireplaces with chimneys were built, and as fuel was plenty, no one needed to suffer from cold when in camp.

Soon after our camp was moved to the new location, the occupants of an unpainted two-story wooden house which stood close to the left flank of the camp, became very disorderly. For several nights in succession, the noise in the house seriously interfered with our sleep in camp; and finally there was a midnight row, during which several pistol shots were fired. The next morning the tenants of the house received a friendly hint to consider it the first of May, and they accordingly vacated the premises rather unceremoniously; their movements

probably being hastened by the sound of axes which were being vigorously used upon the main posts of the building. In a surprisingly short time nothing remained of the house above the foundations; and, although there was never any evidence to show that the Thirteenth Maine was in any way connected with the affair, it is certain that the regiment did not have to burn much green wood that day.

In the night of December 9th, nearly a foot of damp snow fell; and the next day every sleigh in the vicinity of Martinsburg was doing full duty, while the soldiers, like so many boys, did an immense amount of snowballing. The snow was very welcome to us from the fact that it relieved us of much anxiety about guerrillas; those migratory gentlemen being obliged, while the snow remained, to travel on the highways, in order to avoid being tracked to their hiding places. Our picket duty was therefore much easier.

Dec. 16th we could hear the cannon at Winchester and Harpers' Ferry thundering a salute of 100 guns at each place in honor of the completion of Gen. Sherman's march "from Atlanta to the Sea;" and the next day the same in honor of Gen. Thomas' victory at Nashville. In the night of the 18th there was a very severe north-east storm in which at least a foot of snow fell. The lot of those who were on picket on the bleak hilltops was far from being an enviable one. [The writer has quite a distinct recollection of the matter from the fact that it was his last night on picket.] Dec. 26th, just at dark, the regiment was called into line, for what proved to be the last time as one body, and were told the news of the capture of Savannah; and the next day came the order which had been impatiently awaited for the past two weeks.

CHAPTER X.

"Going Home."

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so lowly, there's no place like home;
A charm from above seems to hallow us there
Which throughout the wide world is in vain sought elsewhere.
Home! Home! Sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home.

!John Howard Payne.

ON the 27th of December, 1864, orders came from headquarters for those of the original members of the regiment who had not reenlisted to proceed to Augusta, Maine, to be mustered-out. The packing up and getting ready was quickly done, but transportation was not furnished till night. Just at dark the order was given to fall-in and march to the station. Then the good-byes were said, the warm hand-grasps were exchanged, and those who for three years had stood shoulder to shoulder, separated; many of them never to meet again on earth.

While to those who had not reenlisted, the sadness of the parting was brightened by the thought of soon seeing home and friends again, to the others it was darkened by knowing that the organization of the old regiment was to be broken up, and that they must henceforth serve in a regiment which they would join most unwillingly. Marching to the station, we were furnished transportation in the form of box cars, which had apparently last been used for carrying live beef; and about 10 P. M., reached Harpers' Ferry. There we

turned in our guns and equipments, then returned to the cold and darkness of our palace cars, and passed a sleepless night on the road to Baltimore.

About 10 A. M. of the 28th, we reached Baltimore, where we spent several hours at the Soldiers' Home, and were furnished a comfortable dinner. [The cars in which we had come from Martinsburg needed some repairs before they were used for carrying cattle again.] About 3 P. M. we were provided with passenger cars, attached to the regular train, and started for Philadelphia. Just after dark the long train was ferried across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace. The river was full of floating ice, big cakes of which were constantly striking the boat. At 11 P. M. we reached Philadelphia and went to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Rooms. Here, at midnight, we enjoyed a most welcome surprise party, in the shape of a nice supper upon tables neatly clothed and furnished; an experience to which we for over three years had been strangers.

At 2 A. M. of the 29th, we crossed the ferry to Camden, and after considerable delay, took the cars for Jersey City. We passed through Trenton just as the morning twilight enabled us to see the chimneys of the numerous potteries, and about 9 A. M. reached Jersey City. Crossed the ferry and marched to the Battery Barracks, where we were kept all day closely guarded by a company of those able-bodied invalids whom the government honored with the title of Veteran Reserve Corps; but who were known to the soldiers by a much more familiar, though less courteous, name. We were also furnished a dinner, which, both in quantity and quality, would compare most unfavorably with our rations when in the field.

At 4 P. M. we left our prison pen and went on board of the Stonington boat. Up East River we sailed in the cold, gray, December twilight, past the large, granite buildings of the City Institutions on Blackwell's Island,

and through the rushing, whirling currents of Hell Gate; then, as we approached the broad waters of Long Island Sound, the darkness came, and we spread our blankets upon the deck of the steamer; our first opportunity to lie down since leaving camp at Martinsburg.

Somewhat past midnight we landed and took the cars for Boston, where we arrived soon after daylight of the 30th. We marched across the city to Haymarket Sq.; but as the Boston & Maine R. R. had no train for us till afternoon, we again crossed the city to Beach Street Barracks, where we were, as in New York, condemned to close confinement in charge of the heroes in the light blue jackets, and were furnished a dinner which must have left quite a margin of profit to the enterprising commissary who provided it. At 4 P. M. we again marched to the depot and took the cars for Portland, arriving about 8 P. M. Here, for the first time since leaving Philadelphia, we felt that we were among friends. Our arrival being expected, the station was crowded with people, who warmly welcomed the returning soldiers. Nor was their welcome in words alone; for the aching void left by our exceedingly frugal dinner at Beach Street Barracks was filled by such a supper as we had not enjoyed since leaving home. After eating heartily, our haversacks were filled to overflowing; and then we took the cars for Augusta, where we arrived about 11 P. M., and quartered in the barracks just below the State House.

Here, at first, some attempt was made to keep the men under guard of the V. R. C., as at New York and Boston; but, probably through the influence of our officers, this was soon given up, and we were allowed a reasonable amount of liberty. Our rations were furnished by the cooks at the barracks, and they, at first, appeared to think that "Time was made for slaves," and that if we had our dinner at 2 P. M., it was all right; but after some very practical demonstrations of impa-

tience, they discovered that promptness was a virtue which brought its own reward, and during the rest of our stay our meals were generally served on time.

It was somewhat of a coincidence and perhaps characteristic of the Thirteenth's habit of always "being on time," that its arrival in Augusta for final muster-out—at the close of business hours Dec. 30th—was so near three years from the date of its original muster-in to the service as a regiment: Dec. 31st, 1861. But, though "just where we were three years ago," now, happily, our soldier experiences were about over; we were but awaiting a few formalities in the manipulation of official red-tape, before being permitted to don the habiliments of civil life and rejoin the loved ones at our respective homes. And though the New Year's festivities must be once more observed by Thirteenth Maine boys clad in the garments of "the army blue," and still subsisting upon the diet dealt out as rations by the commissary department, better days were in sight, and we were as happy as kings in anticipation of the joys clustering about the idea that "Johnnie's Marching Home!"

Sitting about imaginary camp-fires and dozing over the departure of the old and the birth of the new year, the old veterans not only chatted eagerly of future prospects, but they waxed reminiscent, and, "in the mind's eye," again and again traversed the line of their perilous sea voyages, long and weary marches, and eventful campaigns—all the way from the capital of Maine to the country's Mexican boundary on the Rio Grande, via Ship Island, the forts at the Mississippi's mouth, and the never-to-be-forgotten Red River Expedition; and back to Augusta, Maine. It was considerable of a journey, replete with adventure, hardship and privation, and everywhere punctuated with the casualties of army life; yet in retrospect it was a pleasure-trip whose incidents and experiences can never be effaced from the tablets of an enduring memory and not one of the old soldiers

was sorry that he had responded to one of "Father Abraham's" early calls.

The preparation of the muster-out rolls was found to be a task of considerable magnitude, not to be completed in a day. There was a deal of "running to and fro," much of which seemed unnecessary, and the delay severely taxed the patience of the veterans. However, the papers were finally got into proper shape; and by the 6th day of January, 1865, we were the proud recipients of those precious sheep-skins, ornamented with spread eagles, which constituted us as full-fledged American citizens; and at the same time terminated the existence of the Thirteenth Maine as a regiment—save only as "it lives in history."

Roster of the Mustered-Out, Jan. 6, 1865:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Henry Rust, Jr., Colonel; Frank S. Hesseltine, Lieut. Colonel; Abernethy Grover, Jr., Major; Edward H. Wilson, Adjutant; Aaron Ring, Quartermaster; James M. Bates, Surgeon; James R. Files, Assistant Surgeon; John S. P. Ham, Capt. Co. C; Almon L. Varney, Capt. Co. D; Wm. H. H. Walker, Capt. Co. E; Reuben T. Jordan, Capt. Co. F; Amos G. Goodwin, Capt. Co. G; Augustus W. Clough, Capt. Co. H; Isaiah Rendall, Capt. Co. I; John D. Pelton, Capt. Co. K; Ellis T. Hinds, 1st Lieut. Co. B; Augustus C. Myrick, 1st Lieut. Co. C; James H. Wilberell, 1st Lieut. Co. D; William P. Freeman, 1st Lieut. Co. F; William E. Simmons, 1st Lieut. Co. I; Daniel S. Jones, 2d Lieut. Co. D; Ora Pearson, 2d Lieut. Co. I.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF:—Matthew T. Jones, Commissary Sergeant; George Keeley, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY A:—Horace W. Sullivan, 1st Sgt.; William Plummer, Sgt.; Taylor T. Clark, Sgt.; Charles A. Woodbury, Sgt.; George H. Smith, Corporal; Benjamin B. Rose, do; Preston L. Gaptill, do; George Brackett, do; William B. Ray, do; Edward C. Batchelder, do; Fred E. Robbins, Musician; Albion Grant, Wagoner; Benning C. Additon, Levi C. Bowden, George M. D. Bunker, George Clark, David A. Gilmore, Samuel Gorst, Edward Grant, John E. Holt, Horatio A. Hodge, Stillman Kelley, Amos F. Kendall, Henry F. Light, George W. Light, Albion W. Page, Andrew M. Smith, Newell W. Smith, William Verrill, Eugene M. Williams, Henry B. Wingate, James P. Witham.

COMPANY B:—Sumner Flood, Sergeant; Charles H. Gibson, Corporal; Jeremiah L. Goodale, do; Aratus Ames, do; Lyman L. Linnell, do; Wm. C. Tuttle, Musician; Edgar D. Ames, Henry Dearbon, Edw. E. Gerald, Frederick M. Gower, Llewellyn Howes, Harrison D. Jewell, Thomas Roncho, John Thornton, Alonzo Weymouth.

COMPANY C:—Silas W. Eicher, Sergeant; John Davis, Corporal; David A. Bridges, Reuel B. Byram, Albert Foss, Edwin Moulton, Tobias Malder, Anthony Morgan.

COMPANY D:—Eri W. Wyman, 1st Sgt; Edward W. Tobey, Sgt.; Edwin Tebey, Corp.; Henry Pollard, do; Samuel B. Allen, Charles B. Adams, John C. Bigelow, Franklin S. Burns, George F. Clark, Alvah Elder, Oliver P. Gordon, Leander E. Maxim, Hartson Stevens, Cyrus F. Taylor, Hugh Toomey, Lorenzo H. Wallace, James L. Wentworth, Jefferson Wentworth, Charles Wheeler.

COMPANY E:—William W. Jones, Sergeant; Rollins H. Swett, Musician; David B. Abbott, Ansel B. Coffin, Hiram P. Hewey, Ariel P. Hill, Edwin B. Luffkin, Robert H. McFarland, Jeremiah Osgood, Edwin A. R. Raskliff, Edwin R. Small, George H. Staples.

COMPANY F:—Dexter S. Rice, Sergeant; Auburn Merrill, do; Lucius Harlow, Corporal; James F. Ayer, Charles A. Coston, John H. Davis, Thomas M. Gray, Moses Hunt, Solomon Hartford, Charles H. Hilton, Arthur Libby, Samuel Robbins, Cyrus A. Stinchfield.

COMPANY G:—Charles H. Thomas, Sergeant; Horace B. Greeley, do; Arthur F. Malcolm, do; Benjamin N. Bucknell, William Doherty, Almaron N. Flye, Daniel D. French, John H. Gray, George W. Haskell, Reuben Ireland, Cyrus J. Ladd, Royal McLucas, John Reed, Samuel B. Stuart, William F. Strout.

COMPANY H:—Charles B. Thurston, Sergeant; Alpheus S. Bisbee, Charles Davis, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Peter A. Grafam, William H. Heney, Michael Heney, Otis J. Webster.

COMPANY I:—George H. Clark, Musician; Alexander Case, Joseph H. Dunn, Warren Gordon, Benjamin B. Jones, Joel S. Pray.

COMPANY K:—Cyrrus McBride, 1st Sergeant; Wesley Lord, Sergeant; Grinnell Stuart, Musician; Edward Foss, John B. Goodwin, Francis E. Hooper, Lewis B. Hooper, Wm. C. Hooper, John M. Howes, Joseph Penley, Lewis Record, Wm. F. Sawyer, Lyman B. Twitchell.

To our very keen regret, the old knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, which we would have been glad to have retained as relics—most of which were worthless for further governmental use—were ordered passed over as “regimental property,” and thus we parted company with the silent yet cherished companions of many a weary march.

The next day—the eventful Jan. 7th, 1865—we held a brief yet quite satisfactory interview with the Paymaster, and at once took transportation for home—“paying for the same at government rates!”

CHAPTER XI.

Thirteenth Veteran's Service With the Thirtieth
Maine.

Oh! Who, that shared them, ever shall forget
The emotions of the spirit-rousing time,
When, breathless, in the mart the couriers met,
Early and late, at evening and at prime;
When the loud cannon and the merry chime
Hailed news on news, as field on field was won,
When Hope, long doubtful, soared at length sublime,
And our glad eyes, awake as day begun,
Watched Joy's broad banner rise to meet the rising sun!
!Scott.

ALTHOUGH the "Faithful Thirteenth," as such, had ceased to be, there remained in service a goodly number of old mess-mates who still had claims to the recognition of the Thirteenth's historian, and with whom the magic "touch-of-elbow" must be maintained. They were the re-enlisted men, and those of the original organization whose enlistment was subsequent to the date of the regiment's muster-in. They were for the most part three years' men, and had left Maine with us in the spring of 1862. There were two hundred and eighty of the re-enlisted, and eighty-two non-re-enlisted. The term of service of quite a number of the latter was to expire in a few days. After these had been discharged, the re-enlisted men, with a few one year's men who had but just been assigned to the regiment, were found to constitute a force about sufficient for three full companies; though the number of non-commissioned officers was considerably more than the prescribed al-

lowance. This difficulty was finally overcome by the decision to muster-out all of these latter who were "surplus," much to the gratification of the re-enlisted non-commissioned officers themselves. There were thirty-nine of these; their muster-out dating Jan. 25th, 1865. They were:

Co. A—Sgt. John Gorst. Co. B—Corp. Henry S. F. Gerald. Co. C—Cyrus S. Cook, Sgt. Warren Russell, Corp. Wm. H. Graffam, Corp. H. W. Shaw. Co. D—Sgt. Geo. L. Prescott, Corp. Jas. D. Bates, Corp. Orlando E. Tozier, Corp. John D. Williams. Co. E—Sergt. Watson R. Gribbin, Corp. Westley Gribbin, Corp. Joseph G. Hall, Corp. Francis C. J. Pride, Corp. David F. Tripp. Co. F—Corp. Lewis Beals, Corp. Albus R. Jordan, Corp. Robert Plummer. Co. G—Sgt. Greenlief T. Berry, Sgt. Charles A. Anderson, Corp. Marshall H. Rich, Corp. Daniel Rollins. Co. H—Corp. Eli G. Brown. Co. I—Sgt. Horace R. Weston, Sgt. Geo. H. Gordon, Corp. John H. Dennison, Corp. John W. Good, Corp. Edward Preble. Co. K—Sgt. Benj. F. Small, Corp. Theron F. Hathaway, Corp. Thaddeus Perkins, Corp. John R. Pike.

From the date of the departure of the non-re-enlisted men, for a few days only, the Thirteenth detachment served as a separate battalion, though the unsavory "S. O. No. 1221. H'd Q'ts. Mid. Mil'y Dist," making the assignment to the Thirtieth Maine, was dated Dec. 25th, 1864. The soldiers remained at the old camp at Martinsburg; and Jan. 4th, 1865, the new organization was effected.

The First Company, (composed of the men of Companies A. E and F, of the Thirteenth, henceforth to be Co. B, of the Thirtieth) was officered as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—George E. Moulton, Captain, Westbrook; Nelson Howard, Phillips, First Lieutenant; Franklin E. Holmes, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED.—Charles H. Soule, Alden B. Willey, Daniel L. Bishop, Arthur C. Williams, Joseph O. G. Nichols, Sergeants; Clinton B. Webster, John Lowell, Otis L. Coffin, Winslow Lawton, Andrew B. Macomber, Daniel P. H. Lockhart, Seth R. Kellett, Edwin J. Carruthers, Corporals.

Second Company (composed of the men of Companies B. G and H, of the Thirteenth, and henceforth to be Co. H of the Thirtieth):

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:—Robbins B. Grover, Bethel, Captain; Preston Emery, Fairfield, First Lieutenant; Burritt H. Beale, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED:—James Thurston, Alvin M. Robinson, William H. Connor, George W. Sawyer, Joseph Brooks, Sergeants; George H. Young, Benjamin Wilber, Warren Weymouth, Eben S. Burns, William McCann, Charles A. Johnson, William P. Gibson, Charles W. Woodbury, Corporals.

Third Company, (composed of the men of Companies C, D and K, of the Thirteenth, henceforth to be Co. K of the Thirtieth):

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:—Simeon S. Adrews, Biddeford, Captain; Wm. H. Foster, Albany, First Lieutenant; Albert N. Ames, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED:—William F. Eaton, Dennis B. Jewett, Cyrus C. Galusha, Leander Thurston, Stuart Wing, Sergeants; Leonard Bosworth, Jr., Andrew J. Freeman, Stephen E. Adrews, Miner G. Frye, Frank K. Nye, David Davis, Whitefield Stuart, Henry A. Smith, Corporals.

There appears to be good reason for saying that the re-enlisted men of the Thirteenth were unjustly treated by the absorbment of this veteran organization into that of a newer regiment; while newly-enlisted companies, which might have been attached, thus making a strong regiment, served independently as the First Maine Battalion; and other regiments with a much smaller number of re-enlisted men, retained their organization, and were filled up to full regiments. There was, however, no redress; and the veterans, though feeling bitterly the injustice, performed their duty with their usual thoroughness; and it has been said that as a rule far more than their proportional part of the men for duty in the Thirtieth, were men of the "Faithful Thirteenth."

On Jan. 6 the three companies left their comfortable winter quarters, on which they had spent so much labor, and marched up the Winchester pike in a drenching rain. Late in the afternoon, wet, tired and hungry, they arrived at Stevenson's Station, where they spent the night. Next day they reached Winchester and joined their new command. From that time they fell

into the old routine of drill, guard, picket and fatigue duty; varied by an occasional scouting expedition, with no useful results—as might have been expected when infantry were sent to chase mounted guerrillas. Co. B. however, escaped a portion of the hardest duty, by being detailed the next day after their arrival at Winchester, as guard at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, where they remained till he started on his final campaign up the Valley.

The entire army was in "winter quarters," resting "upon arms," and yet eagerly awaiting what all well understood was to be an eventful spring campaign, to be inaugurated and aggressively pushed at the earliest moment possible after the condition of the road warranted the movement of the artillery, supply-trains, etc., on an extended scale.

Thus the soldiers of the Army of the Shenandoah lingered through the months of January, February, March, and a portion of April. About the middle of February Gen. W. S. Hancock relieved Sheridan of the command of the troops of the Valley; and this was the forerunner of future activities.

In the night of Feb. 13th, there fell about a foot of snow; but in the morning the regiment went to Millwood, guarding a train, and returned at night, after a march of twenty-two miles, through snow, slush and mud, with wet feet, and weary almost to the limit of endurance. Feb. 27th they witnessed the last campaign in the Valley opened by the departure from Winchester of Sheridan's magnificent column of 10,000 cavalry, which three days later, at Waynesboro, annihilated Early's last army and captured 1600 prisoners.

As the weather grew warmer the guerrillas again became active; and early in the morning of March 20th, the men were called out by the beating of the long-roll. They soon received orders to march, without knapsacks but with full cartridge-boxes, and were then dismissed

to get breakfast. At 8 A. M. they started, marching first to Millwood, then to the Shenandoah River, opposite Ashby's Gap. After a halt of two hours they started for Berryville, marching till 8 P. M., then went into bivouac. Next morning they reached the pike near Berryville, turned to the right and marched to the river near Snicker's Ford, where they arrived at 9 A. M., and halted an hour; then marched back to Berryville. There they halted till 2 P. M.; then started to return to Winchester. In about an hour the equinoctial broke upon them in a most tremendous thunder tempest. Somewhat past 6 P. M. they reached camp, thoroughly drenched, having made in thirty-four hours a march of over fifty miles—the only apparent result of which was to place a large number of men upon the sick-list.

In the night the rain ceased; but it was followed by a gale which blew down many of the tents, destroying some of them and causing the men much trouble to make repairs. About midnight of the 22d the wind went down; but at noon of the 23d it blew again, accompanied by a very heavy shower. The rain drove through all of the light shelter tents, and many of them were laid flat by the wind. To add to the discomfort of the men, they, in the afternoon, were ordered out in heavy marching order for brigade drill. They were kept out most of the afternoon; and they returned to their tents thoroughly drenched and expressing their feelings in language which, it is to be hoped, the recording angel did not write with indelible ink. That they used some words unsuitable for record is not surprising; for they realized that no General, in his sober senses, would order men out on brigade drill in such a storm. Next morning dawned clear, and there followed a few days of fair weather; but the natural result of this official freak quickly followed in still further additions to the sick-list.

But all this was incident to the period of "winter-

quarters," in army life. A "new departure" was on the programme with the coming of April. The eventful spring campaign of 1865 was yet to be fought; and happily, the Thirteenth's detachment serving with the Thirtieth was destined to take an humble part therein.

Sheridan's movement up the Valley, already referred to, was an essential preliminary to contemplated movements in front of Petersburg and Richmond. It resulted in placing the intrepid cavalry leader, with his corps, in the heart of the enemy's country, where for three weeks he held high carnival in the destruction of rebel railroads, canals, etc., and bringing him, by the middle of March, as planned, upon the Pamunkey River. A few days later he had formed a junction with the Army of the Potomac, near Petersburg—as was his wont, "just in the nick of time" for Grant's purposes: who was thus enabled, while retrieving the unfortunate temporary reverse at Fort Steadman, to then and there "open the ball" and "keep it a-humming" until the final wind-up. At once the forward movement upon Dinwiddie Court House was ordered; and later the position at Five Forks was gallantly carried by Sheridan. This was April 1st, 1865. Immediately the combined and general assault upon the enemy's lines and works was opened, and continued incessantly, night and day, until the gathering of that famous group about the Appomattox apple-tree. It early became apparent that Lee must abandon Petersburg and Richmond, if he could get away? Where would he go? Lynchburg, many believed. At all events, that was a very important railroad shipping point, on the James River, and closely connected with Richmond by canal, the distance being about one hundred and fifty miles. Further, it was easy of access to that famous race-track for both armies, the Shenandoah Val-

ley. These considerations rendered an advance upon Lynchburg, up the Valley, essential; and this is how it happened that the entire army of Hancock, in the Shenandoah, was put upon the road—starting April 4th—for a lively march, through Winchester, in the direction of Lynchburg—perhaps eighty miles away. But only a day's march was accomplished. The rebel armies didn't get very far away! The "grand-combination" had commenced to get in its work. Richmond and Petersburg was ours Apr. 3d, and a little later Lee and Grant were in conference arranging for the unconditional surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The joyful tidings came to us on the march. The entire corps was halted; and, amid the wildest enthusiasm, upon confirmation of the earlier reports, the troops retraced their steps. On April 10th we marched northward through Winchester for the last time, camping at Summit Point.

Eventful days were those! From the first halt to the completion of the chapter, flying rumors and reliable messages detailing every item of intelligence of passing events at Appomattox, filled the air, and the demonstrations of joy indulged in by the soldier-boys utterly beggars description.

Lingering in camp until April 19th, orders were received for all the troops in the Valley to proceed to Washington. At about the same time as marching orders, came the shocking tidings of the tragic murder of the nation's idolized chief magistrate—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—and of the atrocious attempt by the blood-red hand of the assassin, at the overthrow of the government at Washington. On the 20th, on the way, near Annapolis, was met the funeral train bearing the remains of the martyr President to their final resting place in Illinois.

The Thirtieth left its camp at Summit Point, Va., the 20th, arriving at Washington April 21st. It was at first ordered across the east branch of the Potomac;

and, after several days of "shuffling about," finally got into camp, on the 26th, in the vicinity of Fort Meigs, where their head quarters remained till the 2d of June. Here they did guard and picket duty for this section of the Defenses of Washington. Later, during the notable trial of the assassination conspirators, it was on guard and provost duty at and near the Washington Arsenal. Here they were brought more or less closely into contact with the notable generals and civilians composing the court; and also were permitted to scan the countenances of the wretches undergoing trial, and their witnesses—most of whom richly deserved the contempt in which they were held throughout the civilized world.

The detachment of the Nineteenth Corps remaining in service was now known as "Dwight's Division of the Army of the Shenandoah." Gen. Emory, much to its regret, parted company with the corps in the Valley; while Grover's Second Division—in which were the 12th and 14th Maine battalions—had been dispatched to Georgia in January, and therefore had no part in subsequent movements, either in the Valley or at Washington.

By the first week in May Washington was literally swarming with soldiers, the armies of Meade, Sherman, Hancock, and others of lesser note, all being encamped about the city. It was a grand spectacle, this immense army of veteran soldiers, gathered for the final muster-out; and the month or six weeks with them was by no means tedious. It was a glorious experience.

The crowning event of this period—on May 23-4—was the Grand Review of the Union Armies, on the eve of disbandment. Thousands, from all sections of the country, had flocked to Washington to witness an event so inspiring and of such expressive import. In the two days no less than two hundred thousand veteran soldiers

marched in review before the President and his Cabinet : Lieut.-Gen. Grant and many notables in civil and military life being upon the platform. Gen. Meade, of the Army of the Potomac, commanded the first day; Gen. Sherman, of the Western Armies, the second day. The Thirtieth was in the line the first day, its division being an annex of the Ninth Corps, well up to the right of the infantry line. The column was six hours in passing the reviewing stand: marching in column by company, very closely massed. There was of course no regiment which could justly claim to excel all others in soldierly appearance; but the author ventures the opinion that the men from the Thirteenth in the Thirtieth Maine had no reason to fear comparison with any other command in soldierly bearing and superb marching qualities. They were "off duty" the second day, and witnessed the passing in review of Sherman's Army, and joined the multitudes of spectators in greeting the battle-scared veterans, with their banners tattered and torn in storms of leaden hail, as they marched down the Avenue—from early morning until late in the evening.

Well, was not the war now over? And what about going home for final muster-out? Not yet! Transportation tickets had been provided rather for Savannah, Georgia, than Portland, Maine! The mission: to protect the paroled rebel prisoners and the defenseless freed-people!

This after-the-war Southern Expedition comprised two brigades, having no connection with each other. They were: the First Separate Brigade, commanded by Gen. Geo. L. Beal, which comprised the 15th and 29th Maine, Brown's First Maine Battalion, and the 30th Massachusetts; and the Second Separate Brigade, comprising the 30th Maine and several other regiments, commanded by Gen. James D. Fessenden, a Maine man who had seen much service in the West.

The Thirtieth Maine was transferred from the Third to the Second Brigade June 2d; and June 4th embarked on the Steamer Metis for Savannah, arriving on the 7th, after an uneventful voyage. Both brigades disembarked at Savannah; after a few days, however, Gen. Beal's command proceeded to So. Carolina, landing at Georgetown, and from that point being distributed all over that State. One of the regiments of this brigade—the Maine Fifteenth—tarried in South Carolina until July of 1866.

The Thirtieth's service in Georgia was comparatively uneventful, continuing as it did for a period of only about two months. The regiment was located in the city of Savannah and its immediate vicinity; guard and provost duty being the principal recreation. The Thirtieth's commander at the period covered was in the first instance Col. afterwards Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard; and later Lieut. Col. and afterwards Colonel Royal E. Whitman, who commanded at Savannah and until the regiment's final muster-out. All the officers transferred from the Thirteenth to the Thirtieth served with their commands during the entire period; two of the companies being stationed at the forts commanding the harbor's entrance, the other doing provost duty at Savannah.

During those hot, sultry days of July and August, there was an eager expectancy for the coming of the order to proceed to Maine, as there seemed no good excuse for the retention of the troops in service. And, happily, the veterans had not long to wait. On Aug. 3d the word was passed along, "prepare for muster-out," and it was obeyed with alacrity. The muster-out was by our own Capt. Geo. E. Moulton, as acting Commissary of Musters, to date Aug. 20, 1865, at Savannah, Ga. On the 18th the regiment embarked on the Steamer Karnak, for Portland, Maine, the soldiers being "at sea" when they ceased to be Uncle Sam's boys, at the close

of business hours Aug. 20, 1865. The Karnak reached Portland Aug. 24th.

The regiment was quartered for the first night in Portland City Hall; next day it marched to Camp Berry, where it was detained about a week in the transaction of necessary business pertaining to the final discharge and settlement of accounts with the government; and Aug. 30th witnessed the disbandment of the organization and the departure of the boys for their homes.

The term of service of the Thirtieth had been about one year and eight months; of the Thirteenth detachment absorbed by it, three years and eight months.

By an analysis of the Roster appended to this work it will be seen that the number of Thirteenth Maine men mustered out with the Thirtieth is somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and eighty-seven, or about nineteen more than were mustered-out with the Thirteenth's organization, Jan. 5, 1865.

The following grouping will be interesting as showing at a glance those who represented the Thirteenth in the eight months' service with the Thirtieth.

[FOR ROSTER OF THIRTEENTH VETERANS WITH THIRTIETH MAINE, SEE PAGES 136-137-138].

CO. B OF THE THIRTIETH.

Comprising the Veterans Coming From Cos. A, E, F and I of the Thirteenth.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—GEORGE E. MOULTON, Captain; NELSON HOWARD, First-Lieutenant; FRANKLIN E. HOLMES Second-Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.—Charles H. Soule, Alden B. Willey, Daniel L. Bishop, Arthur C. Williams, Joseph O. G. Nichols.

CORPORALS.—Clinton B. Webster, John Lowell, Otis L. Coffin, John F. Callaghan, Winslow Lawton, Andrew B. Macomber, Edwin J. Carruthers, Seth R. Kellett, Daniel P. H. Lockhart (transferred to non-commissioned staff as regimental commissary sergeant.)

MUSICIAN.—Charles L. Conner.

WAGONER.—John P. Bailey.

PRIVATEs.—Joseph G. Atkinson, John M. Bacon, Alonzo Benson, Erastus Bickford, Marian Blanchard, Patrick Callaghan, Elijah P. Campbell, Horace M. Crockett, Horace Curtis, Stephen M. Eaton, Michael Fitzgerald, Samuel Poloman, John Fornes, Nathan Gower, Jotham P. Grant, Edward S. Hall, James Hodgkins, Freeman L. Jackson, Geo. A. Jones, Alfred Joy, Henry Kennison, Royal T. Kollock, Fred H. Lawton, Levi C. Leighton, Curtis Leighton, John F. Lemont, Lorenzo D. Libby, William F. Libby, Aaron Low, Harrison D. Lowell, Charles Marsh, John A. McCallar, Leander Merrill, Allison Parker, David P. Peary, Charles A. Pearson, Edward S. Pennell, Ozias B. Perry, Zimri Piper, jr., James M. Ramsdell, James A. Reed, Dennis F. Ricker, Brooks D. Russell, Ellis H. Seavey, Horatio Sprague, Charles Stiles, Geo. W. Swaney, Benjamin Webber, John York.

PRISONERS OF WAR (and hence were not mustered-out with company).—John F. Bragdon, Nathan H. Walls.

CO. H OF THE THIRTIETH.

Comprising the Veterans Coming From Cos. B, G and H of the Thirteenth.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—ROBBINS B. GROVER, Captain;
PRESTON EMERY, First-Lieutenant; BURRITT H. BEALE,
Second-Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.—James Thurston, Alvin M. Robinson, William
H. Conner, George W. Sawyer, Joseph Brooks.

CORPORALS.—George H. Young, Benjamin Wilber, Warren
Weymouth, Eben S. Burns, William McCann, Charles A.
Johnston, William P. Gibson, Charles F. Woodbury.

MUSICIANS.—Charles H. Freeman, Alonzo R. Herrin.

PRIVATES.—Amos Avery, Wm. H. Abbott, Franklin Bagley,
Daniel A. Brown, Jonathan C. Bean, Andrew J. Blair,
Hosea Butterfield, Geo. W. Bacon, Joseph H. Briggs, Thos.
J. Bennett, Alonzo F. Bachelder, George M. Bell, Stephen
Burbank, John F. Carie, Charles H. Clakey, Horace Cole,
Lorenzo N. Cole, Abner A. Cole, Maurice Crowley, Leslie
N. Curtis, Edward C. Charles, John Faridam, George B.
Fogg, Thomas Fitzgerald, Cyrus K. Hill, Mark Ham,
Frank W. Ham, David W. Hodsdon, Thomas A. Hart,
Frank E. Horr, Edwin F. Horr, Richard B. Johnston,
George W. Kimball, Roscoe G. Lane, George P. Morrill,
Charles M. Mason, Harrison H. Nelson, Albert P. Noble,
Rodney Pelton, Lewis Plant, Henry N. Phelps, George N.
Phelps, William H. Phelps, Thomas S. Pine, George Rick-
er, Ferdinand D. Reynolds, George N. Rice, John H. Rob-
erts, Albert B. Richardson, Benjamin H. Riddlon, Edwin
H. Stearns, Valorous P. Stevens, George R. Sleeper, War-
ren W. Tuttle, Nicholas Tief, Henry M. Tarbox, John
Weymouth, Charles H. Whitney, Samuel V. Young.

PRISONERS OF WAR (and hence were not mustered-out with
company).—Marcus P. Hilton, Charles M. Horr.

CO. K OF THE THIRTIETH.

Comprising the Veterans Coming From Cos. C, D and K of the Thirteenth.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—SIMON S. ANDREWS, Captain; WILLIAM H. FOSTER, First-Lieutenant; ALBERT N. AMES, Second-Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.—William F. Eaton, Dennis B. Jewett, Cyrus C. Galusha, Leander Thurston, Stuart Wing.

CORPORALS.—Leonard Bosworth, jr., Andrew J. Freeman, Stephen E. Andrews, Miner G. Frye, Frank K. Nye, David Davis, Henry A. Smith, Henry Blackstone.

MUSICIAN.—Joseph Clark.

PRIVATES.—Charles H. Beach, Philip Badger, Chas. F. Brown, Charles M. Buck, Asa C. Brickett, David Carr, Wesley Carville, Otis Carter, Edward Coburn, Samuel F. Cotton, Wm. A. Cotton, Albert Chase, John Dugan, James Dunn, John Emmer, Alvah Elder, Robert England, Andrew B. Gordon, Fritz Grant, Edmund Hollis, Isaac W. Jackson, Daniel M. Johnson, Josiah Jones, George H. Jones, Thos. W. Joy, Luther Labree, Charles D. Labree, John McCarley, Seth Noble, Paul H. Pease, John S. Pease, Charles Packard, Thomas L. Roberts, Benjamin M. Spaulding, George I. Storer, John A. Storer, Ragen Smith, Whitefield Stuart.

PRISONERS OF WAR (and hence were not mustered-out with company)—Stephen L. Badger, Charles L. Cushman, James S. Conklin, Augustus O. Fish, Samuel Heald, William C. Jackson, Henry D. Jackson, John McNulty, Cyrus Reynolds, Demnick B. White.

—There were several who were sick and were discharged at various hospitals and at various times; and there were also a few who were deserters, or who at the time of muster-out were serving sentences imposed by Court Martial.

LIST OF THIRTEENTH MAINE MEN

Killed and Died of Wounds, Missing in Action, and
Prisoners of War.

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

Company A.....	Private Daniel M. Miner.
" A.....	" Abijah C. Moore.
" B.....	Sergeant Henry C. Chase.
" D.....	" Crosby Mitchell.
" D.....	Corporal Charles B. Moody.
" F.....	Captain Charles R. March.
" F.....	Private Leonard F. Gill.
" G.....	" Orlando Mansfield.
" H.....	Sergeant William D. W. Walker.
" I.....	Private Aaron Hutton.
" K.....	" Thomas Joyce.
" K.....	" William Rennick.

WOUNDED.

Company A.....	Corporal William B. Ray.
" A.....	Private James P. Witham.
" B.....	" John Weymouth.
" C.....	Captain John S. P. Ham.
" D.....	Corporal Charles B. Adams.
" D.....	Private Leander E. Maxim.
" D.....	" Isaac W. McDonald.
" E.....	Corporal James H. Banks.
" E.....	Private William F. Arnold.
" E.....	" Andrew B. Macomber.
" E.....	" Robert H. McFarland.
" E.....	" James H. Peary.
" E.....	" Brooks D. Russell.
" F.....	Lieut. William P. Freeman.
" F.....	Private John Staples.
" G.....	Sergeant Greenleaf T. Berry.
" G.....	Private George M. Bell.
" G.....	" Stephen Burbank.
" H.....	Sergeant William D. W. Walker.
" H.....	Corporal William H. McCann.
" H.....	Private Elijah Baxter.
" H.....	" George B. Fogg.
" H.....	" Roscoe G. Lane.
" I.....	Sergeant George H. Gordon.
" I.....	Corporal Edward Preble.
" K.....	" Theron F. Hathaway.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Company F.....	Sergeant Joseph Andrews.
" F.....	Private Henry D. Jackson.
" F.....	" John McNulty.
" F.....	Corporal Francis Lawton.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Company A.....	Private Nathan H. Walls.
" B.....	" Marcus P. Hilton.
" C.....	" Stephen L. Badger.
" C.....	" James S. Conklin.
" C.....	" Charles L. Cushman.
" C.....	" Augustus O. Fish.
" C.....	" Samuel Heald.
" C.....	" Cyrus Reynolds.
" D.....	Musician Franklin B. French.
" D.....	Private William C. Jackson.
" D.....	" Dimmick B. White.
" F.....	" John F. Bragdon.
" G.....	Corporal William H. French.
" G.....	Private Charles M. Horr.
" G.....	" John Reed.
" K.....	" John H. Brackett.
" K.....	" Lewis B. Hooper.
" K.....	" John Nesbitt.



APPENDIX.

REMARKS.

In the following Roster I have taken all possible care to give correctly the military record of each member of the Regiment, and to give the same as nearly complete as it can be done from the data at my disposal. My authority is principally the Reports of the Adjutant General of Maine, from 1862 to 1865; though other papers, both official and private, have been used to some extent. While I cannot vouch that the Roster is free from errors I hope that it will be found practically correct.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge my obligation for assistance to Capt. Edward H. Wilson, formerly Adjutant of the Regiment; also to Col. Nelson Howard, and to Comrade Watson R. Gribbin, the present President and Secretary of the Regimental Association.—THE AUTHOR.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used:

add.	last known address.	miss.	missing.
app.	appointed.	mus.	musician.
Capt.	Captain.	must.-out.	mustered-out.
Col.	Colonel.	non-com.	non-commissioned.
corp.	corporal.	pris.	prisoner.
des.	deserted or deserter.	prom.	promoted or promotion.
dis.	discharged.	rep.	reported.
dis.for dis.	discharged for	res.	resigned.
	disability.	ret.	returned.
exc.	exchanged.	sergt.	sergeant.
kd.	killed.	trans.	transferred.
Lieut.	Lieutenant.	V.R.C.	Veteran Reserve Corps
Lieut-Col.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Vet.	Veteran.
Maj.	Major.	wd.	wounded.

ROSTER.

[Directly after each man's name is given his residence at time of enlistment, then the date of his muster-in as a member of the Regiment.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

DOW, NEAL.—Colonel; Portland, Dec. 31, 1861. Received authority from the Governor to recruit a regiment Oct. 5, 1861; prom. Brigadier General Apr. 28, 1862; wd. at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863; taken pris. June 30, 1863; exc. Mar. 14, 1864; res. Nov. 30, 1864. Dead.

RUST, HENRY JR.—Lieutenant-Colonel; Norway, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. Col. June 3, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. Previously served as 1st Lieut. of Co. G, 1st Me. Inf. and Capt. of Co. G, 10th Me. Inf.

HESSELTINE, FRANK S.—Major; Waterville, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. Lieut.-Col. June 3, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. Previously served as Capt. of Co. G, 3d Me. Inf.

SPEED, FREDERIC—Adjutant; Gorham, Nov. 23, 1861; prom. Capt. and Assistant Adjutant General Aug. 22, 1862. Previously served as 2d Lieut. of Co. A, 5th Me. Inf.

STINSON, DAVID S.—Quartermaster; Auburn, Nov. 8, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., July 8, 1862.

BATES, JAMES M.—Surgeon; Yarmouth, Dec. 5, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

GORDON, SETH C.—Gorham, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. Surgeon 1st La. Inf. Oct. 22, 1863; must.-out July 12, 1865.

FILES, JAMES R.—Monroe, Dec. 20, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

CHAPLAINS.

MOORE, HENRY D.—Portland, Jan. 23, 1862; res. Mar. 1, 1862, on U. S. gunboat Mount Vernon, off the coast of North Carolina.

BLAKE, CHARLES E.—Farmington; see Co. E.

KEELY, JOSIAH—Saco, Dec. 18, 1863. Died June 24, 1864.

HAYWARD, WILLIAM W.—Fairfield, Sept. 22, 1864; must.-out Dec. 7, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

- WILSON, EDWARD H.—Sergeant-major; Cumberland, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. 2d Lieut. Co. G, Aug. 27, 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, Oct. 1, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- BLOSSOM, WAYNE W.—Quartermaster-sergeant; Turner, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. June 8, 1863.
- DOW, GEORGE H.—Commissary-sergeant; Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 26, 1862.
- EVANS, SIMEON A.—Hospital Steward; Fryeburg, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. Assistant Surgeon 14th Me. Mar. 17, 1863; must.-out Jan. 13, 1865.

COMPANY A.

- STEVENS, FREDERICK A.—Captain; Bangor, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 4, 1864.
- WALKER, WILLIAM H.—First-Lieutenant; Newburg, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. Capt. Co. E, Oct. 4, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- MOULTON, GEORGE E.—2nd Lieutenant; Westbrook, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. Capt. Dec. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

- Brown, Henry W.—Newburg, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862.
- Sullivan, Horace W.—Hampden, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. 1st. Sergt. Apr. 11, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Weed, John R.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. July, 1862.
- Brasbridge, Sewall—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; ret. to ranks; reenlisted; des. July 5, 1864.
- Fish, Thomas J.—Hartland, Nov. 20, 1861; ret. to ranks; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.

CORPORALS.

- Bryant, Albert—Heron, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. sergt. Sept. 20, 1862; dis. for dis. July 27, 1863.
- Benson, Alonzo—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; ret. to ranks; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Gorst, John—Bangor, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; prom. sergt. Apr. 13, 1864, for gallant conduct; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Allen, Abijah G.—Newburg, Nov. 20, 1861. Died at Quarantine Station, La., July 28, 1862.
- York, John—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; ret. to ranks; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Guptill, Leonard P.—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. sergt.; died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 18, 1863.
- Springer, William H.—Sullivan, Nov. 20, 1861; died on board transport Mississippi, Mar. 1, 1862; buried at Port Royal, S. C.
- Howe, Wesley A.—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. May 6, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

- Dodge, Anniah—Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. May 26, 1862.
- Robbins, Fred E.—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; must-out Jan. 6, 1865.

WAGONER.

- Grant, Albion—Frankfort, Dec. 13, 1861 with Co. K; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

PRIVATES.

- Additon, Benning C.—Bangor, Dec. 13, 1861 with Co. K; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Allen, James E.—Monroe, Sept. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865.
- Annis, Albert—Levant, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.
- Bachelor, Edward C.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1864; must-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Bent, Henry O.—Troy, Sept. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865.
- Bickford, Erastus—Dixmont, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Billings, Charles D.—Newburg, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. sergt. May 1, 1862; dis. for dis. Aug. 27, 1863.
- Bowden, Levi C.—Levant, Nov. 20, 1861; must-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Brackett, George—Hermon, Dec. 4, 1861, with Co. C; trans.; prom. corp. Sept. 2, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Bunker, George M. D.—Franklin, Nov. 20, 1861; must-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Buswell, Alfred—Glenburn, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; des. Sept. 21, 1864.
- Campbell, Elijah P.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Campbell, Melville C.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862.
- Chase, Benjamin F.—Monroe, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. I; trans.; dis. for dis. Apr. 17, 1862.
- Clark, George—Hermon, Dec. 4, 1861 with Co. C; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

- Clark, Taylor T.—Hermion, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Feb. 14, 1862; prom. sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Clark, Thomas—Bangor, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; re-enlisted; dis. for dis. in 1864, date not given in Adj't. Gen'l's Report.
- Curtis, Horace—Monroe, Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Davis, Oliver W.—Steuben, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. I; trans; dis. for dis. Sept. 15, 1862. Probably the same who afterwards served in Co. K, 2d Me. Cav.
- Debeck, Robert—Winterport, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 14, 1862. Afterwards served in Co. K, 1st Me. Heavy Art.
- Dodge, Alison O.—Tremont, Nov. 20, 1861; left sick at Augusta Feb. 18, 1862; never rejoined regt.; rep. as a deserter.
- Dunn, James N.—Lewiston, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. I; trans.; app. mus.; reenlisted; des. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Elliott, Charles A.—Kenduskeag, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862. Afterwards served in Co. B, 20th Me.
- Emery, Temple—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp.; dis. for dis. July 17, 1863.
- Fernald, Joseph—Winterport, Nov. 20, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 25, 1862.
- Gatchell, Frederic A.—Jackson, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. I; trans.; died Jan. 10, 1864.
- Gilmore, David A.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Gorst, Samuel—Bangor, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Grant, Edward—Frankfort, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Grant, Leonard—Monroe, Dec. 31, 1861 with Co. I; trans.; re-enlisted; pris. Apr. 9, 1864; no further record.
- Grout, William R.—Jackson, Dec. 7, 1863; died June 7, 1864.
- Guprill, Preston L.—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 2, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Ham, Albert J.—Monroe, Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; was then sick in Maine and never rejoined regiment.
- Hammond, Franklin, Jr.—Hermion, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; dis. Apr. 7, 1862.
- Hammond, Wilson—Hermion, Dec. 4, 1861, with Co. C; trans.; dis. Apr. 25, 1862.
- Herrick, Charles W.—Glenburn, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; des. Sept. 24, 1864.
- Hodge, Horatio A.—Record incomplete.
- Holmes, Albion K. P.—See Co. F.

- Holt, John E.—Hermon, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Ireland, Reuben—See Co. G.
- Jordan, Frank A.—Residence not recorded, Sept. 24, 1864; record incomplete; dis. by order June 5, 1865.
- Keen, Reuben F.—Appleton, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. June 14, 1862.
- Kellett, Seth R.—Athens, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; ret. to ranks at his own request; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Kellett, Thomas J.—Athens, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. July 9, 1863. Afterwards served in Co. K, 9th Me.
- Kelly, Edward—Hermon, Nov. 20, 1861; died Dec. 4, 1862.
- Kelly, Henry—Hermon, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; prom. corp. Oct. 12, 1862; ret. to ranks; dis. for dis. Mar. 5, 1864.
- Kelly, Stillman—Hermon, Dec. 4, 1861, with Co. C; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Kendall, Amos F.—Monroe, Dec. 4, 1861, with Co. C; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. Records contradictory. Co. C reports him trans. both in 1862 and 1863, but Co. A does not return him as a member till 1864.
- Kinney, Robert—See Co. G.
- Kinney, Thomas—See Co. G.
- Knowlton, John K.—Monroe, Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865.
- Lambert, Daniel—See Co. G.
- Larrabee, Rufus A.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Leighton, Levi C.—Steuben, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Lewis, Franklin—See Co. G.
- Libby, Lorenzo D.—Carmel, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Light, George W.—Hermon, Dec. 4, 1861, with Co. C; trans; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Light, Henry F.—Hermon, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Low, Edward C.—Waterville, Mar. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Mar. 28, 1865. Previously served as sergt. and 2d Lieut. Co. H, 3d Me.
- Lowell, John—Plymouth, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 18, 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Marsh, Charles H.—Frankfort, Sept. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Marsh, Hazen—See Co. G.

Miner, Daniel M.—Glenburn, Nov. 20, 1861; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; died of wounds.

Moore, Abijah C.—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; kd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864.

Moore, Daniel C.—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., June 2, 1863.

Morrill, Charles S.—Monroe, Sept. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865.

Morrill, Leander—Stetson, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Morrill, William—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; supposed to have been dis. from hospital at New Orleans, La., in 1864.

Nado, John—Monroe, Sept. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865. Previously served in Co. C, 10th Me.

Overlock, William F.—Hermon, Dec. 4, 1861, with Co. C; trans.; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.

Page, Albion W.—Hamplden, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Parrott, Herman H.—Steuben, Nov. 20, 1861; died Jan. 8, 1864.

Patterson, Samuel B.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; died Nov. 27, 1863.

Patterson, Stephen B.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. June 23, 1864 and discharged. Remustered Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865.

Pinkham, Alfred F.—Steuben, Nov. 20, 1861; died Nov. 22, 1863.

Pinkham, Freeman—Steuben, Nov. 20, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Sept. 11, 1862.

Pinkham, Elva L.—Steuben, Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864; must.-out Nov. 20, 1864. Enlisted in Hancock's Vet. Corps, Apr. 7, 1865.

Piper, Zimri Jr.—Hamplden, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Plummer, William—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp.; prom-sergt. Feb. 13, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Pomroy, Andrew J.—See Co. G.

Ray, William B.—Bangor, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 18, 1863; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Ricker, Dennis F.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Rose, Benjamin B.—Newburg, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 15, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. Afterward mustered March 18, 1865, as private in Co. A, 15th Me.; must.-out March 19, 1866, for ex. of term of service.
- Smart, Elijah P.—Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. by Major J. W. T. Gardner, U. S. Mustering Officer, Apr. 17, 1862.
- Smith, Andrew M.—Hermon, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Smith, George H.—Hermon, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 12, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Smith, Newell W.—Dixmont, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Spaulding, Chauncey Jr.—Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Jan. 19, 1863. Afterward served in Co. F, 16th Me.
- Sprague, Horatio—Frankfort, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865, must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Spurlin, Brewer W.—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Sept. 15, 1862.
- Spurlin, Samuel S.—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862.
- Stephenson, Gustavus—See Co. K.
- Stratton, Pillsbury—Franklin, Nov. 20, 1861; died Feb. 18, 1862.
- Tracey, Phineas—Gouldsboro, Nov. 20, 1861; dis. for dis. July 5, 1862.
- Tuttle, Alonzo—Athens, Nov. 20, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., May 20, 1862.
- Verrill, William—Monroe, Dec. 31, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Walls, Nathan H.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; reenlisted; captured by guerrillas Oct. 31, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 19, 1865.
- Wheeler, Charles H.—See Co. G.
- Williams, Eugene M.—Bangor, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Wingate, Henry B.—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. Afterwards served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.
- Wingate, Lemuel P.—Monroe, Dec. 7, 1863; died June 13, 1864.
- Witham, James P.—Ellsworth, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Woodbury, Charles A.—Hermon, Nov. 20, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 1, 1862; prom. sergt. Oct. 22, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Woods, George A.—Monroe, Sept. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865.

Young, Samuel V.—See Co. G.

COLORED COOKS.

Armo, John—Fort Jackson, La., Mar. 3, 1863; des. July 5, 1864.

Blow, Benjamin—Fort Jackson, La., Mar. 3, 1863; des. July 5, 1864.

Harrod, James—Fort Jackson, La., Mar. 3, 1863; des. July 5, 1864.

Meigs, Thomas—Fort Jackson, La., Oct. 15, 1863; des. July 5, 1864.

COMPANY B.

SNELL, WILLIAM B.—Captain; Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. Nov. 28, 1864.

LOHNG, EDWARD P.—First-Lieutenant; Norridgewock, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, Aug. 15, 1863.

CORSON, JOSEPH E.—Second-Lieutenant; Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; res. July 5, 1864.

SERGEANTS.

Hinds, Ellis T.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. 1st Lieut. Aug. 17, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Emery, Preston—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. Aug. 18, 1863; reenlisted; prom. 1st Lieut. Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Chase, John W.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, date not given.

Goodale, John M.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, date not given.

Deering, Charles S.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, Feb. 29, 1864.

CORPORALS.

Rideout, Henry M.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. sergt.-major, Sept. 23, 1863; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.

Hilton, Leonard—Kingsbury, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. sergt.; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, Jan. 14, 1864.

- Brown, Justin E.—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. sergt.; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, Jan. 14, 1864.
- Thurston, James—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. sergt.; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., as 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Flood, Sumner—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. sergt. Jan. 31, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Chase, Henry C.—Fairfield, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; prom. corp. Jan. 29, 1862; prom. sergt. Jan. 31, 1864; reenlisted; wd. and taken pris. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; died of wounds July 20, 1864.
- Gibson, Charles H.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

MUSICIAN.

- Tuttle, William C.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. drum-major Jan. 1, 1862; ret. to company Oct., 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

WAGONER.

- Chase, Daniel—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.

PRIVATEs.

- Aderton, William—Canaan, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. I; trans.; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 1, 1862.
- Ames, Amos—Skowhegan, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. corp. Dec. 17, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Ames, Edgar D.—Skowhegan, Dec. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Avery, Amos—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Bagley, Franklin—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Bagley, Jonathan—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; des. Jan. 25, 1862.
- Bagley, Oliver—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 21, 1862.
- Bickford, John C.—New Portland, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. by order Feb. 18, 1862.
- Blagden, William D.—Anson, Nov. 28, 1861; left sick at Augusta, Feb. 18, 1862; dis. for dis., date not reported. Afterward served in Co. I, 16th Me.
- Boston, Charles A.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.

- Brooks, Joseph—Norridgewock, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. corp.; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Brown, Reuel W.—Benton, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. June 25, 1863.
- Brown, Rufus F.—Benton, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.
- Brown, W. Scott—Benton, Nov. 28, 1861; died Mar. 1, 1864.
- Burns, Jesse—Fairfield, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. June 25, 1863.
- Butterfield, Hosea—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Carl, John F.—Benton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Chase, Aquila—Fairfield, Feb. 1, 1864; dis. for dis. Sept. 24, 1864.
- Childs, Elias—Unity, Nov. 28, 1861; des. Feb. 17, 1862.
- Clark, Robert—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr., 1862.
- Clukey, Charles H.—Skowhegan, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Cole, Asbury—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; des. Jan. 1, 1862. Joined Co. C, 24th Me., Oct. 13, 1862; des. Oct. 24, 1862.
- Cole, Horace—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Connor, William H.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. corp.; reenlisted; prom. sergt. Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Crommett, Robert T.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; des. Jan. 1, 1862. Was mustered Jan. 23, 1862, as corp. in Co. F, 7th Me., and served through the war, being mustered out as 2d Lieut.
- Danforth, Albert B.—Freedom, Nov. 28, 1861; des. Jan. 1, 1862. Is, perhaps, the same who afterward served in Co. D, 8th Me.
- Davis, John H.—Fairfield, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; died Feb. 14, 1862.
- Dearborn, Henry—Fairfield, Dec. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Dearborn, Thomas—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. in 1862. Afterward served in Co. B, 2d Me. Cav.
- Eastman, Gardner L.—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Emery, Sumner—Benton, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 15, 1862.
- Farnham, John—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Gerald, Edward E.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Gerald, Henry S. F.—Albion, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Gibson, William P.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Goodale, Jeremiah L.—Canaan, Dec. 28, 1861; prom. corp.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Goodale, Luther P.—Canaan, Apr. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Apr. 11, 1865.
- Goodrich, Eben—Canaan; Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; des. Sept. 1864.
- Goodrich, Stephen H.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Gower, Frederick M.—Canaan, Dec. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Harmon, Ralph J.—Unity, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.
- Herrin, Alonzo R.—Skowhegan, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; app. mus.; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me. Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Hill, Cyrus K.—Limerick, Jan. 17, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Hilton, Marcus P.—Kingsbury, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; taken pris. Apr. 8, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Sept. 4, 1865.
- Howes, Llewellyn—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hudson, Nathaniel P.—Benton, Nov. 28, 1861; must.-out Feb. 11, 1865.
- Ireland, Fairfield—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; died Apr. 25, 1864.
- Ireland, Fildeld—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. for dis. Feb. 20, 1865.
- Ireland, Temple—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Jewell, Harrison D.—Canaan, Dec. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

- Kimball, Charles—Canaan, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; des. Feb. 18, 1862. Probably the same who afterwards served in Co. A, 1st Me. Cav.
- Kimball, George W.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Kincaid, George—Skowhegan, Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Lamb, John F.—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Leman, George—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.
- Lewis, George A.—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Aug. 5, 1862.
- Linnell, Lyman L.—Skowhegan, Dec. 28, 1861; prom. corp.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Loring, Albert—Norridgewock, Nov. 28, 1861; prom. corp. Feb. 15, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.
- Martin, Elbridge—Canaan, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; des. Jan. 1, 1862.
- Mason, Charles L.—Canaan, Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Mason, George B.—Canaan, Jan. 5, 1864; dis. for dis. June 27, 1864.
- Nelson, Harrison H.—Fairfield, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Noble, Albert P.—Fairfield. Record incomplete. Reenlisted; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Pelton, Rodney—Anson, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Plant, Lewis—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Priest, Benjamin—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Priest, James A.—Canaan, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. I; trans.; dis. for dis. Apr. 15, 1862.
- Quinn, Gilman S.—Albion, Nov. 28, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1862.
- Reynolds, Ferdinand D.—Burnham, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Roncho, Thomas—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; rep. des.; ret. to regt. May 1, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. Afterwards served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.

- Ricker, George—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Sargent, George W.—Canaan, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; dis. for dis. Oct. 15, 1862.
- Sites, Absalom C.—Thorndike, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. by order Feb. 19, 1862.
- Spearin, David—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Stevens, Valorous P. C.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Thompson, Albion K.—Fairfield, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. for dis. Apr. 27, 1865.
- Thornton, John—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Tuttle, C. W. S.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; des. Jan. 1, 1862.
- Tuttle, Elmer P.—Fairfield, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; no further record.
- Tuttle, Truman—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. June 16, 1864.
- Tuttle, Warren W.—Canaan, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Weymouth, Alonzo—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Weymouth, John—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Weymouth, Warren—Clinton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Williams, Seth—Forks Plantation, Nov. 28, 1861; des. Jan. 1, 1862.
- Wilson, Oliver W.—Winslow, Nov. 28, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., July 27, 1862.
- Wood, Bowman—Benton, Dec. 12, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; des. July 6, 1864.
- Woodcock, Samuel W.—Unity, Nov. 28, 1861; died at home in March, 1862.
- Wyman, Alonzo—Benton, Nov. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. June 25, 1863.
- Wyman, Lorenzo—Benton, Nov. 28, 1861; reenlisted; dis. for dis. Dec. 20, 1864.
- Wyman, Wallace W.—Kingsbury, Nov. 28, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 1, 1862.

COLORED COOKS.

- Gatewood, John—New Orleans, La., Dec. 24, 1863; des. July 6, 1864.
- Henderson, Benjamin—New Orleans, La., Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Mahoney, Daniel—New Orleans, La., Dec. 24, 1863; des. July 6, 1864.
- Stearns, Frank—New Orleans, La., Dec. 24, 1863; des. July 6, 1864.
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COMPANY C.

- BUCK, ALFRED E.—Captain; Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, Aug. 16, 1863.
- WHITING, FREEMAN U.—First-Lieutenant; Newport, Dec. 4, 1861; res. May 20, 1862. Afterwards Capt. of Co. B, 30th Me.
- HAM, JOHN S. P.—Second-Lieutenant; Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. 1st Lieut. May 21, 1862; prom. Capt. Dec. 1, 1863; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

- Myrick, Augustus C.—Troy, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. 2d Lieut. May 21, 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. Dec. 1, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Smith, Daniel F.—Turner, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.
- Brown, Oliver M.—Foxcroft, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 13, 1862.
- Dudley, Henry H.—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.
- Ames, Albert N.—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. May 21, 1862; prom. 2d Lieut. Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

CORPORALS.

- Haseltine, William—Dexter, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. Jan. 15, 1863.
- Bither, Silas W.—Unity, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. sergt. Oct. 26, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Smart, James L.—Sebec, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. sergt. May 21, 1862; dis. for prom. Oct. 13, 1864.
- Moulton, Edwin—Greene, Dec. 4, 1861; ret. to ranks at his own request; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Myrick, George W.—Troy, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; dis. for dis. May 20, 1864.
- Jackson, Joseph T.—Monson, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. sergt. Oct. 14, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.
- Bean, Carlottin J.—Harmony, Dec. 4, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 16, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

- Hanson, Charles E.—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., July 31, 1864.
- Maxwell, Marshal S.—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. in 1864.

WAGONER.

- Steele, John C.—Auburn, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. May 12, 1863.

PRIVATEs.

- Adams, John—Jay, Sept. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order July 2, 1865.
- Adams, Thomas—Topsham, Dec. 10, 1861, with Co. F; trans.; died at New Orleans, La., July 31, 1864.
- Annis, Alfred Jr.—Sebec, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Mar. 1, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.
- Badger, Philip—Sebec, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Badger, Stephen L.—Sebec, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; taken pris. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; exc.; dis. by order Sept. 11, 1865.
- Barr, William—Rockport, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. July 11, 1862.
- Berry, James L.—Pittsfield, Dec. 4, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 26, 1862.

- Blackstone, Henry—Blanchard, Dec. 10, 1861, with Co. F; trans.; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; prom. corp.; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Blanchard, Alonzo O.—Blanchard, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. Apr. 23, 1862.
- Blanchard, Edwin B.—Blanchard, Dec. 4, 1861; left sick at Augusta Feb. 18, 1862; never rejoined regt.; reported as des.
- Brckett, George—See Co. A.
- Brickett, Asa C.—Etna, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Bridges, David A.—Sangerville, Dec. 4, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Brown, Charles F.—Pittsfield, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Buck, Charles M.—Foxcroft, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Byram, Reuel B.—Guilford, Dec. 4, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Carville, Wesley—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; is reported as des. Sept. 18, 1864, and also as must.-out with Co. K, 30th Me., Aug. 20, 1865.
- Chase, Albert—Troy, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Chase, Charles A.—Troy, Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Chase, Thomas—Troy, Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Childs, Isaac—Unity, Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 14, 1865.
- Clark, George—See Co. A.
- Clark, Joseph—New York, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1864; app. mus.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Conklin, James S.—Manchester, Eng., Sept. 8, 1862; taken pris. Apr. 21, 1864; no further record.
- Cook, Cyrus C. S.—Blanchard, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. June 17, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Cotton, Samuel—Lisbon, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Cotton, William A.—Troy, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Crooker, Almon L.—Minot, Dec. 4, 1861; died at Fort Macomb, La., Aug. 20, 1862.

- Cushman, Charles L.—Guilford, Dec. 10, 1861, with Co. F; trans.; reenlisted; taken pris. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; exc.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. Aug. 10, 1865.
- Davis, David—Wellington, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Davis, John—Wellington, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Feb. 1, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Edes, James—Abbott, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. Mar. 8, 1864.
- England, Robert—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Fish, Augustus O.—Lewiston, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; taken pris. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; exc.; supposed discharged.
- Foss, Albert—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Foss, Joseph—Brighton, Dec. 10, 1861, with Co. F; trans. to invalid corps in 1864.
- Freeman, Andrew J.—Pittsfield, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 26, 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Freeman, Howard M.—Pittsfield, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 17, 1862.
- Frye, Miner G.—Troy, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Galusha, Cyrus C.—Waterville, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 26, 1862; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Graffam, William H.—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 26, 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Greene, Thaddeus—Monson, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Ham, Frank A.—Abbott, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.
- Hammond, Frank J.—See Co. A.
- Hammond, Gideon—Lisbon, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. Sept. 29, 1863. Afterward served in Co. I, 29th Me.
- Heald, Samuel—Solon, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; taken pris. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; exc.; dis. July 25, 1865.
- Hilman, Rufus—Troy, Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Johnson, Daniel M.—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Jones, Josiah—Lisbon, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Judkins, Harvey—Foxcroft, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. by order Feb. 17, 1862.
- Kelley, Stillman—See Co. A.
- Kendall, Amos F.—See Co. A.
- Labree, Charles D.—Foxcroft, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Labree, Luther—Abbott, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Leman, Ambrose—Abbott, Dec. 4, 1861; died Feb. 4, 1862.
- Light, George W.—See Co. A.
- Litchfield, Charles A.—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; died July 6, 1864.
- Litchfield, Luther—Lewiston, Sept. 8, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865. Previously served 3 years in Co. E, 5th Me.
- Lowell, James R.—Greene, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp.; died Sept. 12, 1863.
- Mains, Amos—Webster, Dec. 4, 1861; des. Feb. 16, 1863.
- Marshall, John W.—Sebec, Dec. 4, 1861; des. Oct. 23, 1863.
- Meador, Tobias—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Mitchell, Albert F.—Unity, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; died May 29, 1864.
- Morgan, Antony—Lewiston, Dec. 4, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Morgan, Bowman S.—Atkinson, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; dis. for dis. July 16, 1862. Afterwards served in Co. G, 16th Me.
- Myrick, Freeman D.—Troy, Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Murphy, John P.—Lewiston, Sept. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Newton, Charles L.—Lewiston, Sept. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Noble, Seth—Detroit, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Nye, Frank K.—Fairfield, Jan. 25, 1864; trans. as corp. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865. Previously served in Co. K, 2d Me. Inf.
- Overlock, Francis—See Co. A.

- Pease, John S.—Troy, Dec. 5, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Pease, Joseph W.—Detroit, Dec. 4, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 24, 1862.
- Pease, Martin W.—Detroit, Dec. 4, 1861; died Jan. 14, 1864.
- Pease, Paul H.—Detroit, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Prentice, Charles—Troy, Dec. 4, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 25, 1862.
- Ramsdell, Osgood—Lewiston, Sept. 16, 1864; app. mus.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Reynolds, Cyrus—Unity, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; taken pris. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; exc.; dis. Aug. 17, 1865.
- Russell, Warren—Athens, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1862; prom. sergt. Oct. 26, 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Ryder, Andrew Jr.—Plymouth, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 26, 1863; died Aug. 26, 1864.
- Severance, Daniel—Lewiston, Sept. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Shaw, Henry W.—Troy, Dec. 4, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 1, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Henry A.—Solon, Dec. 10, 1861, with Co. F; trans.; dis. May 8, 1862.
- Smith, Jefferson L.—Jay, Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Spaulding, Benjamin M.—Abbott, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Spencer, Otis—Troy, Jan. 17, 1862; left sick at Augusta; rep. as des.
- Steward, Brown B.—Monson, Dec. 10, 1861, with Co. F; trans.; dis. Oct. 21, 1862.
- Storer, George T.—Auburn, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Storer, John A.—Bowdoin, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Sturtevant, Amasa F.—Blanchard, Dec. 4, 1861; died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, Nov. 12, 1863.
- Swett, Jesse F.—Lewiston, Sept. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.

- Tarr, Isaac G.—Lewiston, Sept. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Thompson, Lewis—Unity, Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 13, 1865.
- Thurston, Danville C.—Solon, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. G; trans., dis. for dis. Apr. 17, 1862.
- Thurston, Leander F.—Solon, Dec. 4, '61; prom. corp. Sept. 15, 1863; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865.
- Wagg, Greenlief G.—Auburn, Sept. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Walker, Cyril N.—Foxcroft, Dec. 4, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; died Feb. 12, 1865.
- Webber, William B.—Lisbon, Dec. 4, 1861; des. Feb. 16, 1862.
- Whitcomb, Joseph—Alton, May 28, 1863; deserter from U. S. Navy; reclaimed by his officers.
- Woodman, Archibald—Troy, Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.

COLORED COOKS.

- Farley, Alfred—Fort Macomb, La., Oct. 19, 1863; des. Jan. 3, 1865.
- Grimes, Perry—Fort Macomb, La., Oct. 19, 1863; des. July 4, 1864.
- Gaswic, Charles A.—Fort Macomb, La., Oct. 19, 1863; des. July 4, 1864.
- Miller, George—Fort Macomb, La., Oct. 19, 1863; des. July 4, 1864.

COMPANY D.

BATES, CHARLES A.—Captain; Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; res. Aug. 25, 1862.

VARNEY, ALMON L.—First-Lieutenant; Brunswick, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. Capt. Sept. 19, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. App. 2d Lieut. in U. S. Ordnance Dept., Feb. 15, 1865; prom. 1st Lieut. June 23, 1874; prom. Capt. Oct. 29, 1874.

WITHERELL, JAMES H.—Second-Lieutenant; Norridgewock. Dec. 9, 1861; prom. 1st Lieut. Sept. 19, 1862; must.-out Feb. 17, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

Jones, Daniel S.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. 2d Lieut. Sept. 19, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Pollard, Henry—Skowhegan, Dec. 9, 1861; reduced to ranks; prom. corp. for bravery Apr. 9, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Tobey, Edward W.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

White, Hiram—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Jan. 8, 1862.

Swift, Richard B.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.

CORPORALS.

Wyman, Eri W.—Dead River Plantation, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. Sept. 20, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Gates, Joel—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. sergt. Nov. 11, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1864.

Crowell, Sanford—Smithfield, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., Sept. 1, 1862.

Tinkham, Nelson T.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; died Jan. 8, 1862.

Pease, Edward—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.

MUSICIANS.

French, Franklin B.—Mercer, Dec. 9, 1861; taken pris. Apr. 8, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865.

Jones, John C.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; dis. Apr. 14, 1864.

PRIVATES.

- Adams, Charles B.—Skowhegan, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Dec. 10, 1861; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Allen, Samuel B.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Nov. 26, 1862; ret. to ranks in 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Ames, Philander.—Madison, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 1, 1864.
- Andrews, Samuel A.—Anson, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 22, 1863.
- Bates, James D.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted: prom. corp.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Bigelow, John C.—Smithfield, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Bimson, Richard—Steuben, Jan. 16, 1862; dis. for dis. Feb. 17, 1864.
- Burns, Franklin L.—Emden, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Burns, Wilson—Lexington, Dec. 9, 1861; died Jan. 4, 1862.
- Canfield, William F. W.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; deserted while on veteran furlough.
- Carr, David—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Chapman, Jacob P.—Dead River Plantation, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 2, 1862.
- Chapman, Warren B.—Augusta, Dec. 9, 1861; taken pris. Apr. 9, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865.
- Clark, George F.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Coffin, Stephen—Oldtown, Dec. 6, 1861; dis. for dis. May 16, 1864.
- Crowell, Calvin G.—Smithfield, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Nov. 27, 1862.
- Cunningham, Samuel—Augusta, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Mar. 6, 1864.
- Cunningham, George—Augusta, Jan. 11, 1862; dis. for dis. Mar. 8, 1864.
- Davis, Henry H.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. July 14, 1864.
- Dixon, William—Skowhegan, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, Nov. 23, 1863.

- Dugan, Cornelius—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Dugan, John—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Elden, Alvah—New Portland, Dec. 9, 1861; des. Dec. 10, 1861; mustered into 4th Me. Battery Jan. 14, 1862; des. from battery; returned to duty in regt. Oct. 1, 1863; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Gale, George A.—Anson, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; no further record.
- Gordon, Oliver P.—Embden, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Grant, Hubbard—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. by habeas corpus Feb. 10, 1862. Afterward served in Co. K, 21st Me.
- Gray, Reuben—Starks, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., Nov. 30, 1862.
- Haskell, Nathaniel H.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Hunter, Francis—Moose River, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Jackson, William C.—Solon, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; taken pris. Apr. 9, 1864; paroled; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. July 31, 1865.
- James, Isaac H.—Dead River Plantation, Dec. 9, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. May 31, 1864.
- Jellison, Nelson R.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 29, 1863; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Johnston, Rufus—Greenfield, Dec. 27, 1861; dis. for dis. Mar. 5, 1864.
- Jones, George H.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Kelley, John P.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; app. wagoner; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Kerne, John F.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; des. Feb. 17, 1862.
- Knight, Albert F.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 21, 1862.
- Knight, Charles M.—Skowhegan, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., July 17, 1862.
- Libby, Charles A.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; died Jan. 3, 1862.
- Lishon, Charles—New Portland, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 15, 1862. Afterward served in Co. I, 17th Me.

- Maxim, Leander E.—Dead River Plantation, Dec. 9, 1861; wd. at Cane River Crossing, La., Apr. 23, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- McCarley, John—New Orleans, La., Sept. 30, 1863; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- McDonald, Isaac W.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; arm amputated; dis. May 22, 1864.
- Mitchell, Crosby—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. Jan. 8, 1863; kd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864.
- Moody, Charles B.—Bingham, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 12, 1863; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; died of wounds.
- Morse, Paris—Brighton, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., June 7, 1863.
- Nichols, Albest S.—Dead River Plantation, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Jan. 8, 1863, reenlisted; dis. by order of War Dept. in 1864.
- Packard, Charles—Starks, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; is rep. as prom. sergt.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; appears on the rolls of that company as private; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Paine, Eugene—Anson, Dec. 9, 1861; died Oct. 13, 1862.
- Pelton, Oscar—Madison, Dec. 9, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Pennell, Quincy B.—Brighton, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, Dec. 23, 1863.
- Prescott, George L.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 30, 1862; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Rogers, Lemuel W.—Moscow, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Sept. 29, 1863.
- Roulston, Robert—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. July 10, 1862.
- Sheridan, Francis P.—Solon, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. June 25, 1863. Afterward served in Co. A, 16th Me.
- Smith, Henry A.—Mercy, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Smith, James—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Spencer, Thomas—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; des. Feb. 16, 1862.
- Stevens, Hartson—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Stevens, Samuel—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862. Afterward served in 7th Me. Battery.

- Taylor, Cyrus F.—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Thompson, Benjamin F.—New Portland, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. June 27, 1864.
- Thompson, Moses—New Portland, Dec. 26, 1861; dis. for dis. Mar. 8, 1864.
- Thompson, Samuel—Madison, Dec. 9, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 8, 1862.
- Tobey, Edwin—Norridgewock, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 2, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Toomey, Hugh—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Tozier, Orlando E.—Anson, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Wallace, Lorenzo H.—Belgrade, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Wentworth, James L.—Embsden, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Wentworth, Jefferson—Embsden, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Wheeler, Charles—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Wheeler, Joel B.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; rep. des. in 1864.
- White, Dimmick B.—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; captured by guerrillas Oct. 31, 1864; dis. July 22, 1865.
- White, Myles—Oldtown, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 10, 1862.
- Wiggins, George H.—Skowhegan, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. July 9, 1863.
- Williams, John D.—Concord, Dec. 9, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Williamson, John—Anson, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 10, 1862.
- Wing, Steward—Dead River Plantation, Dec. 9, 1861; prom. corp. Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. Sept. 12, 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Wyman, Charles O.—Augusta, Jan. 11, 1862; dis. for dis. in 1862. Afterward served in V. R. C.
- Wyman, William P.—Dead River Plantation, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Sept. 29, 1862.
- York, Charles F.—Brighton, Dec. 9, 1861; died Apr. 1, 1864.
- Young, Andrew—Lexington, Dec. 9, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 10, 1862.

COMPANY E.

QUIMBY, ISAAC F.—Captain; Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; res. Aug. 23, 1862.

SMITH, MORRILL P.—First-Lieutenant; Wilton, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 14, 1864.

BRAINERD, WILLIAM A.—Second-Lieutenant; Farmington, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. Capt. Oct. 3, 1862; res. June 7, 1864.

SERGEANTS.

Proctor, Royal B.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. 2d Lieut. Oct. 3, 1862; res. Sept. 20, 1864.

Marriner, George F.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.

Kollock, Royal T.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; ret. to ranks at his own request Mar. 1, 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Howard, Nelson—Phillips, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Adams, Albion—Somerville, Mass., Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique. Previously served 3 months in 5th Mass. Inf.

CORPORALS.

Quimby, Marshall H.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., July 18, 1862.

Holbrook, James H.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Apr. 25, 1863.

Smith, Etsil G.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 7, 1862.

Gribbin, Watson R.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. Sept. 12, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865. Previously served 3 months in Co. D, 1st Me. Inf.

Dunning, Edward H.—Brunswick, Dec. 10, 1861; ret. to ranks at his own request in 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1864.

Hall, Joseph G.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.

Brock, William H.—Augusta, Dec. 10, 1861; died Apr. 20, 1864.

Gribbin, Wesley—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

- Swett, Rollins H.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Plummer, Clement P.—Raymond, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 21, 1862. Afterward served as private in Co. B, 1st Me. Cav.

WAGONER.

- Bailey, John P.—Gorham, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

- Abbott, David B.—Sandy River Plantation, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Abbott, John—Rangeley, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 31, 1862.
- Abbott, John A.—Rangeley, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862. Afterwards served in Co. F, 2d Me. Cav.
- Adams, Jefferson J.—Jay, Dec. 10, 1861; died Jan. 8, 1864.
- Adams, Jonas G.—Wilton, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Mar. 3, 1864.
- Arnold, William P.—New Orleans, La., Oct. 7, 1863; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; dis. for dis. July 30, 1864.
- Atkinson, Joseph S.—Standish, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Bacon, John M.—Westbrook, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Banks, James H.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 1, 1862; reenlisted; wd. May 15, 1864; dis. for dis. Oct. 19, 1864.
- Barrett, Alonzo—Weld, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., May 27, 1862.
- Bishop, Daniel L.—Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. July 7, 1862; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Blake, Charles E.—Farmington, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; prom. Chaplain Mar. 23, 1862; dis. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Boodry, Thomas—Rangeley, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. for dis. July 21, 1865.
- Brackett, Thomas—Gray, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 29, 1865.

- Bragdon, Joseph—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; dis. for dis. Apr. 21, 1864.
- Brown, Horace T.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Oct. 13, 1862.
- Chase, Addison H.—Industry, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, Oct. 28, 1862.
- Church, Hannibal H.—Farmington, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 7, 1862.
- Coffin, Ansyl B.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Coffin, Otis L.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Crockett, Horace M.—Westbrook, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Cross, Albion P.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 25, 1862.
- Davis, Silas B.—Norridgewock, Dec. 31, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., July 14, 1862.
- Dennison, Emerson—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Aug. 28, 1862.
- Dennison, George W.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Jan. 19, 1863.
- Duran, William P.—Raymond, Feb. 7, 1862; died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Eldridge, Ebenezer—See Co. G.
- Farmer, Plummer M.—Temple, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; lost at sea in June, 1864, by the sinking of Steamer Pocahontas in a collision off the coast of New Jersey.
- Fornes, John—New Orleans, La., Oct. 7, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Frasher, Joseph Jr.—Rangeley, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Oct. 27, 1862.
- Gower, Nathan—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Graham, Nelson V.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 25, 1863; reenlisted; des. while on vet. furlough.
- Grant, Joseph A.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis., date not recorded.
- Grant, Jotham P.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865. Previously served 3 months in Co. D, 1st Me. Inf.

- Grant, Marshal—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862. Afterward served in Co. G, 30th Me.
- Gregg, William—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Hall, Edward S.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Heath, Harrison—Phillips, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862.
- Hewey, Hiram P.—Sandy River Plantation, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hill, Ariel P.—Wilton, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hodgkin, James—Gray, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Hodgkin, Whitman—Gray, Dec. 10, 1861; died Dec. 17, 1863.
- Howard, Francis S.—Weld, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 7, 1863; died at Fort St. Philip, La., July 26, 1862, while awaiting transportation to Maine.
- Hoyt, Enoch—Richmond, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Sept. 25, 1863.
- Jenkins, Lemuel N. F.—Temple, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 17, 1862.
- Johnson, Bartholomew—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis., date not recorded.
- Jones, George A.—Raymond, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Jones, Matthew T.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. commissary sergt. June 8, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Jones, William W.—Wilton, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 1, 1862; prom. sergt. Mar. 1, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Kennison, Henry—Temple, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Lemont, John F.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Lockhart, Daniel P. H.—Portland, Jan. 29, 1862; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; prom. commissary sergt. July 14, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Luce, John T.—Industry, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 8, 1862.
- Lufkin, Edwin B.—Weld, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Lufkin, James G. B.—Farmington, Feb. 5, 1862; dis. for dis. July 17, 1862.

- Macomber, Andrew B.—Wilton, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Maw, Fred W.—Westbrook, Sept. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865.
- McFarland, Robert—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis., date not recorded.
- McFarland, Robert H.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Merrill, John C.—New Gloucester, Sept. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 30, 1865. Previously served in Co. G, 22d Me.
- Morrison, Cyrus—Sandy River Plantation, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fort Esperanza, Texas, Dec. 30, 1862.
- Osgood, Jeremiah—Durham, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Parker, Alison—Phillips, Jan. 13, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Peary, David P.—Rangeley, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Peary, James H.—Phillips, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; died of disease Aug. 17, 1864.
- Penuell, Edward S.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Pride, Francis O. J. S.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Perry, Frank—Yarmouth, Dec. 10, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Rackliff, Edwin A. R.—Industry, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Rand, David—New Gloucester, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 17, 1862.
- Rand, John—New Gloucester, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1863.
- Ross, Samuel A.—Rangeley, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Mar. 8, 1864.
- Russell, Brooks D.—Weld, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Sawyer, Joseph L.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; died Sept. 1, 1864.

- Skeetup, Charles M.—Wilton, Dec. 10, 1861; died Feb. 2, 1864.
- Small, Edwin R.—Yarmouth, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Small, Nathaniel P.—Yarmouth, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862.
- Smith, George R.—Farmington, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 20, 1864.
- Soule, Charles H.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. July 7, 1862; prom. sergt. Apr. 25, 1863; reenlisted; prom. 1st sergt. Co. B, 39th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Splan, James V.—Westbrook, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 21, 1862. Afterwards served in Co. C, 29th Me.
- Staples, George H.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Stickney, William—Phillips, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 17, 1862.
- Swett, Nathaniel A.—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 16, 1864.
- Talbot, Josiah—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; des. Feb. 4, 1862.
- Thompson, Andrew J.—Rangeley, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Dec. 7, 1862.
- Tripp, David F.—Temple, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. Mar. 1, 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- True, John Jr.—Phillips, Jan. 25, 1862; dis. for dis. July 17, 1862.
- Turner, Theodore—No. 6 Plantation, Feb. 17, 1862; died at Ship Island, Miss., Mar. 29, 1862.
- Webber, Benjamin—Westbrook, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 39th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Webster, Clinton B.—Industry, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; prom. corp. Sept. 12, 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 39th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Wood, Charles A.—Boston, Mass., Feb. 19, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 39th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order Feb. 25, 1865.
- Wyman, Joseph D.—Freeport, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; died July 23, 1864.

COLORED COOKS.

- Mason, Wesley—Plaquemine, La., Oct. 17, 1863; des. Dec. 27, 1864.
Smith, Leander—Plaquemine, La., Oct. 17, 1863; des. Dec. 27, 1864.
West, Major—Plaquemine, La., Oct., 17, 1863; des. July 4, 1864.
Williamson, Paul—Plaquemine, La., Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; des. June 6, 1865.
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COMPANY F.

- MARCH, CHARLES R.—Captain; Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; kd. on Matagorda Peninsula, Texas, Jan. 21, 1864.
BLOSSOM, WALDO A.—First-Lieutenant; Turner, Dec. 10, 1861; res. Apr. 12, 1862.
SHERBURN, JOHN H.—Second-Lieutenant; Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. 1st Lieut. May 20, 1862; not mustered; was drowned in Lake Pontchartrain, La., Oct. 7, 1862, by the explosion of Steamer Ceres.

SERGEANTS.

- Jordan, Reuben T.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. 1st Lieut. to date from Apr. 14, 1862; prom. Capt. Mar. 9, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
Waterhouse, Samuel O.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 10, 1862. Previously served in Co. A, 1st Me. Inf.
Freeman, William P.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. 2d Lieut. Nov. 4, 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, 1864; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
Holmes, Franklin E.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; prom. 2d Lieut. Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
Pettingill, Andrew C.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.

CORPORALS.

- Elwell, Benjamin A.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt.; died Apr. 20, 1863.
- Hunt, Moses—Windham, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. May 1, 1863; reduced to ranks Apr. 12, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Harlow, Lucius—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Rice, Dexter S.—Ashby, Mass., Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. July 1, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Merrill, Auburn—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Nichols, Joseph O. S.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; trans. to Co. B. 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Billings, Adoniram J.—Brooksville, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., Aug. 23, 1862.
- Mills, William R.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Sept. 25, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

- Snow, James F.—Augusta, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Aug. 26, 1862. Afterward served in Co. B. 2d Me. Cav.
- Conner, Charles L.—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B. 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

WAGONER.

- Wyer, Otis—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; supposed to have been dis. for dis. at General Hospital, New Orleans, La. in 1864.

PRIVATE.

- Adams, Thomas—See Co. C.
- Anderson, William—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 10, 1862.
- Andrews, Joseph—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; fell-out and was taken pris. during retreat from Sabine Cross-roads; no further record. Previously served in Mexican War.
- Arris, Charles—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Arris, William P.—Danville, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 7, 1862.

- Ayer, James F.—Minot, Dec. 31, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Beal, Burritt H.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. quartermaster-sergt. Sept. 13, 1863; prom. 2d Lieut. Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Beal, Leonard H.—Poland, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Nov. 27, 1862.
- Beals, Lewis—Danville, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. May 1, 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Bird, William F.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., Aug. 20, 1862.
- Black, Renben—Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1861; died Jan. 7, 1862.
- Blackstone, Henry—See Co. C.
- Blackstone, Joseph—Auburn, Jan. 16, 1862; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Blagden, Eli N.—Bluehill, Dec. 10, '61; dis. Feb. 22, 1863. Afterwards served in Co. D, 31st Me.
- Bragdon, John F.—Portland, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; taken pris. Apr. 9, 1864; exc.; dis. Sept. 4, 1865.
- Bridges, Levi—Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1861; sent to hospital in New Orleans in 1864; no further record.
- Bridges, Wesley T.—Sedgwick, Feb. 17, 1862; died Apr. 27, 1864.
- Brown, John S.—Greene, Dec. 10, 1861; sent to hospital in New Orleans in 1864; no further record.
- Burns, John—Portland, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. at hospital Aug. 28, 1865.
- Carruthers, Edwin J.—Portland, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Chandler, Thomas—Athens, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Chapman, Matthew D.—Athens, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 17, 1864. Afterward served in Co. M, 31st Me.
- Chapman, William S.—Athens, Dec. 10, 1861; died Nov. 23, 1862.
- Conant, Winslow—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Feb. 22, 1863.
- Coston, Charles A.—Hartland, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Coston, Henry E.—Athens, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862. Afterwards served in Co. C, 30th Me.
- Crocker, Thomas—Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1861; left sick at New Orleans in 1864; no further record.

- Curtis, Ambrose—Waldo, Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; in arrest for desertion at time of must.-out of regt.
- Cushman, Charles L.—See Co. C.
- Davis, John H.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Drake, Henry S.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 11, 1862. Afterward served in Co. H, 29th Me.
- Dunham, Albert S.—Lisbon, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 30, 1863. Afterwards served in Co. A, 1st Me. Vet. Inf.
- Dyer, Charles H.—Livermore, Dec. 10, 1861; des. Dec. 30, 1861.
- Eaton, Eben—Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Eaton, Stephen M.—Sedgwick, Mar. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Flaherty, Patrick F.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Folomon, Samuel—Bangor, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865.
- Foss, Ashbury W.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.
- Foss, Joseph—See Co. C.
- Fuller, Bennett B.—Minot, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Gill, Leonard F.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; kd. at Pleasant Hill, Ia., Apr. 9, 1864.
- Gilpatrick, James—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 11, 1862.
- Grant, Enoch—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; died July 3, 1863.
- Gray, Thomas M.—Athens, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hackett, Rufus P.—Danville, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Sept. 29, 1863.
- Haraden, Charles E.—Auburn, Jan. 16, 1862; dis. Aug. 2, 1863.
- Haraden, Washington F.—Auburn, Jan. 16, 1862; died in 1864.
- Harmon, Joshua—Webster, Feb. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Feb. 16, 1865.
- Harmon, Phineas P.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Hartford, Solomon—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hilton, Charles H.—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

- Hodsdon, Charles—Wales, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 2, 1862.
- Holmes, Albion K. P.—Cornville, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; dis. for dis. Sept. 17, 1862.
- Jackson, Charles A.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; des. Apr. 14, 1864.
- Jackson, Freeman L.—Auburn, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Jackson, Henry D.—New Portland, Mar. 28, 1862; missing in action Apr. 8, 1864; no further record.
- Jackson, Isaac W.—New Portland, Jan. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Jan. 16, 1865.
- Jordan, Albus R.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. Nov. 1, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 24, 1865.
- Jordan, George F.—Lisbon, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Jordan, Winthrop—Danville, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. Feb. 22, 1863.
- Kent, John—Danvers, Mass., Mar. 31, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Lawton, Francis—Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 29, 1862; missing in action Apr. 9, 1864; never heard from; probably killed.
- Lawton, Fred H.—Sedgwick, Mar. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; died on Steamer Karnak, in Portland harbor, Aug. 25, 1865. Previously served in Co. B, 26th Me.
- Lawton, Winslow Jr.—Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Libby, Arthur—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Libby, Frank G.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; missing in action Apr. 8, 1864; no further record.
- Libby, William F.—Gorham, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Linscott, Daniel J.—Auburn, Dec. 31, 1861; prom. corp. Nov. 1, 1862; dis. for dis. in 1864. Afterwards served in Co. B, 8th Me.
- Lowell, Harrison D.—Greene, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- McNulty, John—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; missing in action Apr. 8, 1864; no further record.

- Meserve, Richard H.—Limerick, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. July 29, 1862.
- Moore, Eleazer—Winterport, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. July 17, 1863.
- Moulton, Marshall—Unity, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1864.
- O'Brien, John—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; left sick in New Orleans in 1864; no further record; probably discharged at hospital.
- Parker, Paris—Bucksport, Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., July 12, 1862.
- Pierce, George W.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. June 25, 1863.
- Piper, Jonathan E.—Auburn, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. May 26, 1862. Afterward served in Co. I, 29th Me.
- Plummer, Robert—Scarboro, Jan. 23, 1862; prom. corp. Sept. 1, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Plunkett, John—Lewiston, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Ramsdell, James M.—Auburn must.-in Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Records, Henry—Danville, Dec. 10, 1861; record incomplete; probably dis. for dis. in 1862.
- Robbins, Samuel—Woodstock, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Saunders, Fred A.—Orland, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. June 25, 1863.
- Seavey, Ellis H.—Jackson, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Smith, Henry A.—See Co. C.
- Staples, John—Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1861; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1861; arm amputated; dis. July 24, 1864.
- Stevens, Hiram—Jackson, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Stinchfield, Cyrus A.—Danville, Dec. 10, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Stuart, Brown B.—See Co. C.
- Thrasher, Charles G.—Cape Elizabeth; must.-in Jan. 23, 1862; dis. Sept. 29, 1863.
- Thrasher, Henry S.—Cape Elizabeth; must.-in Jan. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Jan. 25, 1865.

Trundy, Albert C.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; prom. commissary sergt. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.

Whittier, Charles F.—Portland, Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 2, 1862.

Winslow, James H.—Bangor; must.-in Jan. 25, 1862; dis. for dis. Feb. 17, 1864.

Yates, John—Standish; must.-in Jan. 25, 1862; died of disease Nov. 4, 1863.

COLORED COOKS.

Green, Nathaniel—Plaquemine, La., Oct. 17, 1863; des. July 3, 1864.

Robinson, Peter—Plaquemine, La., Oct. 17, 1863; des. Mar. 3, 1864.

COMPANY G.

SAWYER, JOSHUA L.—Captain; Portland, Dec. 31, 1861; res. Aug. 18, 1862.

RING, AARON—First Lieutenant; Westbrook, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. Quartermaster July 9, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865. Afterwards Capt. 29th Co., Unassigned Inf.

SMITH, WILLIAM T.—Second-Lieutenant; Augusta, Dec. 31, 1861; prom. 1st Lieut. Aug. 18, 1862; res. Feb. 13, 1864.

SERGEANTS.

Beal, Flavius O.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. by Supreme Court, Feb. 7, 1862. Previously served in Co. E, 1st Me. Inf.

Thomas, Charles H.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Greeley, Horace B.—Cumberland, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Mitchelson, Thomas A.—Westbrook, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, in 1864.

Merrill, Lorenzo—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 2, 1862.

CORPORALS.

- Budden, John, Jr.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Feb. 11, 1863.
- Smith, John H. F.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 1, 1862.
- Rich, Marshal H.—Portland. Record incomplete. Is recorded mustered as corp. Dec. 25, 1861; no record of his being reduced to ranks but is on the rolls as private Nov. 1, 1862; prom. corp. Dec. 1, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865. Previously served in Co. C, 1st Me. Inf.
- Malcolm, Arthur F.—Clinton, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; must.-out Feb. 13, 1865.
- Berry, Greenlief T.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer, Jan. 25, 1865.
- Cleaveland, William H.—Portland, Dec. 25, 1861; returned to ranks at his own request; sent to hospital Nov. 13, 1863; no further record.

MUSICIAN.

- Robinson, Elijah T. F.—Portland, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. June 22, 1863.

WAGONER.

- Ditson, George H.—Farmington, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, in 1864.

PRIVATES.

- Abbott, William H.—Lovell, Jan. 28, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Anderson, Charles A.—Limington, Feb. 17, 1862; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1862; prom. sergt. Apr. 12, 1864; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Bangs, Edwin G.—Gorham, Dec. 25, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.
- Batchelder, Alonzo F.—Swanville, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Bell, George M.—Portland, Jan. 16, 1862; app. mus.; reenlisted; ret. to ranks; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Blunt, George W.—Hollis, Jan. 16, 1862; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Dec. 30, 1862.
- Brown, Isaiah G.—Waterboro, Jan. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Jan. 25, 1865.
- Bucknell, Benjamin W.—Hiram, Dec. 31, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Bucknell, John H.—Hiram, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1862; dis. for dis. Mar. 6, 1863.
- Burbank, Stephen—Hiram, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Burns, Eben S.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Chandler, Harlow—Canaan, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb 11, 1862.
- Chase, Henry C.—See Co. B.
- Clark, Adelbert I.—Greene, Feb. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Feb. 17, 1865.
- Clark, Samuel—Cape Elizabeth, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 20, 1862.
- Coffin, Rufus—Cumberland, Jan. 16, 1862; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1862; must.-out Jan. 24, 1865.
- Cole, Abner A.—Fryeburg, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Coolbroth, Thaddeus—Porter, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; serving sentence for desertion at time of muster-out of regi.
- Coolbroth, William J.—Porter, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. in 1864. Afterwards served in V. R. C.
- Curtis, Leslie N.—Swanville, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Davis, John H.—See Co. B.
- Doherty, William—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Eldridge, Eben—Canaan, Dec. 10, 1861, with Co. E; trans.; died at New Orleans, La., in 1864.
- Ellingwood, George F.—See Co. H.
- Fish, Augustus O.—See Co. C.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas—Sept. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Flanders, Augustus—Hope, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; dis. for dis. Aug. 28, 1862.

- Fly, Alfred—Hiram, Dec. 31, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 2, 1862.
- Flye, Almaron L.—Clinton, Dec. 23, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Forsaith, George—Portland, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique, in 1863.
- Foster, William F.—Porter, Jan. 16, 1862; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Fox, Jonathan 2d—Porter, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. July 17, 1863.
- French, Daniel D.—Porter, Dec. 31, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- French, William H.—Porter, Dec. 31, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 19, 1863; reenlisted; taken pris. Apr. 9 '64; must.-out Aug. 10, 1865.
- Gilbert, Lafayette—Gorham, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.
- Gray, John H.—Westbrook, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Green, Thaddens—See Co. C.
- Grinnell, Richard—Camden, Dec. 23, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 1, 1862.
- Hammond, John—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862.
- Harrington, Benjamin—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 11, 1862.
- Hart, Thomas A.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Haskell, George W.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hasty, Perry—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Hill, Albra—Parsonfield, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. by Supreme Court, Feb. 7, 1862.
- Hill, Isaac—Parsonfield, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. by Supreme Court, Feb. 7, 1862.
- Hodgdon, David W.—Hiram, Dec. 23, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Horr, Charles M.—Island Pond, Vt., Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; missing in action; prisoner, Apr. 8, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1865.
- Horr, Edwin F.—Sept. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Horr, Frank E.—Sept. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Ireland, Reuben—Canaan, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Jewett, Dexter—Sept. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 2, 1865.
- Johnston, Charles A.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Johnston, Richard B.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Kenney, Robert—Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Nov. 14, 1862.
- Kenney, Thomas—Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; was serving sentence for desertion at time of muster-out of regt.
- Kimball, Charles—See Co. B.
- Kimball, Emerson—Sandwich, N. H., Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; prom. corp.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Labree, Charles D.—See Co. C.
- Labree, Luther—See Co. C.
- Ladd, Cyrus J.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Lambert, Daniel—Skowhegan, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; des. Jan. 12, 1862. Perhaps the same who afterward served in Co. K, 1st Me. Cav.
- Leach, William—Raymond, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 11, 1862.
- Lewis, Franklin—Canaan, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; dis. for dis. Feb. 12, 1862.
- Libby, Edwin A.—Parsonsfield, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; prom. principal mus.; trans. to 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Mansfield, Orlando—Conway, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; died of wounds Apr. 13.
- Marsh, Hazen—Canaan, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; dis. for dis. Aug. 24, 1862.
- Martin, Elbridge—See Co. B.
- McLucas, Royal—Hiram, Dec. 25, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- McLucas, William S.—Waterboro, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. June 14, 1862.
- Morgan, Bowman S.—See Co. C.

- Murphy, Daniel—Parsonsfield, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, Nov. 15, 1862.
- Neal, Charles—Parsonsfield, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. June 14, 1862.
- Nelson, Harrison H.—See Co. B.
- Nichols, George E.—Biddeford, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Dec., 1862.
- Nutter, Benjamin M.—Sandwich, N. H., Apr. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Apr. 10, 1865.
- Phinney, George W.—Pownal, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Dec. 14, 1862.
- Pine, Thomas S.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Pondroy, Andrew J.—Levant, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; dis. for dis. Oct. 1862. Probably the same who afterward served in the 17th U. S. Inf.
- Pomroy, Gideon—Levant; descriptive list lost; des. Jan. 12, 1862.
- Pugsley, Ira—Hiram, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 10, 1862.
- Rackley, Isaac G.—Greene, Dec. 12, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 25, 1863.
- Randall, Elbridge G.—Canterbury, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; died at Brownville, Texas, date not on record.
- Reed, John—New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861; taken pris. on Schooner Ransom, Dec. 14, 1863, while making the inland passage between Aransas and Matagorda Bays; exc.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Ridlon, Benjamin H.—Hiram, Dec. 25, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Rollins, Daniel—Albion, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Sargent, George—See Co. B.
- Sargent, William H.—Portland, Jan. 25, 1862; prom. sergt.; prom. 2d Lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; res. Apr. 4, 1864.
- Scott, John N.—Augusta, Jan. 16, 1862; died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 25, 1862.
- Skillings, William H.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 9, 1862.
- Small, John L.—New Gloucester, Jan. 28, 1862; des. Jan. 31, 1862.
- Spaulding, Benjamin—See Co. C.

- Stinchfield, William—Farmington, Feb. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Feb. 17, 1865.
- Strout, William F.—Standish, Dec. 31, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Stuart, Everett—Hiram, Jan. 25, 1862; reenlisted; prom. corp.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Stuart, Samuel B.—Hiram, Dec. 25, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Tarbox, Henry M.—Hollis, Jan. 13, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Thurston, Daniel C.—See Co. C.
- Tuttle, Elmer P.—See Co. B.
- Wheeler, Charles H.—Canaan, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; dis. for dis. Jan. 15, 1864.
- White, Isaac D.—Porter, Dec. 31, 1861; died on transport Clinton in 1864.
- Wilcox, George—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 8, 1865.
- Wingate, Edwin R.—Standish, Dec. 31, 1861; prom. sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1864.
- Winn, John—Clinton, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Winslow, John P.—New Gloucester, Jan. 26, 1862; dis. by Supreme Court, Feb. 7, 1862.
- Winslow, True P.—New Gloucester, Jan. 26, 1862; dis. by Supreme Court, Feb. 7, 1862.
- Wood, Bowman S.—See Co. B.
- Woodbury, Charles F.—New Gloucester, Jan. 26, 1862; reenlisted; prom. corp.; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 1, 1865.
- Woodman, Albert H.—Hiram, Jan. 26, 1862; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 27, 1862.
- Young, Aaron—Hope, Dec. 13, 1864; with Co. H; trans.; dis. for dis. Mar. 4, 1864.
- Young, Samuel V.—Canaan, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; reenlisted; is reported as having deserted while on veteran furlough. If so, he must have returned to duty as he is reported as must.-out with Co. H, 30th Me., Aug. 20, 1865.

COMPANY H.

- GROVER, ABERNETHY—Captain; Albany, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. Major Apr. 28, 1862; must-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- CLOUGH, AUGUSTINE W.—First Lieutenant; Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. Capt. Apr. 28, 1862; must-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- FOSTER, ENOCH, JR.—Second Lieutenant; Newry, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. 1st. Lieut. Apr. 28, 1862; dis. Mar. 11, 1864.

SERGEANTS.

- Foster, William H.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; prom. 1st. Lieut. Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Robbins, Grover B.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. 2nd Lieut. Apr. 28, 1862; prom. 1st. Lieut. Mar. 30, 1864; prom. Capt. Co. H, 30th Me. Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Richardson, Albert B.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; ret. to ranks at his own request and detailed as regimental armorer; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Sawyer, George W.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reduced to ranks; reenlisted; prom. sergt. for gallant conduct Apr. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me. Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865. Previously served in Co. C, 1st Me. Inf.
- Bennett, Thomas J.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; reduced to ranks; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865.

CORPORALS.

- Chapman, John S.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. sergt. April 1, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique.
- Winslow, Jonathan B.—Grafton, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Cole, Lorenzo N.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. sergt. Apr. 28, 1862; reenlisted; reduced to ranks; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Young, George H.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me. Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Lane, Roscoe G.—Hanover, Dec. 12, 1861; ret. to ranks at his own request; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me. Jan. 1, 1865; must-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Morse, Cyrus B.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; ret. to ranks at his own request; died at Brownville, Texas, Nov. 16, 1863.

Henry, William H.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; ret. to ranks at his own request; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Phelps, Henry N.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reduced to ranks; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865. Previously served in Co. D, 1st Me. Inf.

MUSICIANS.

Walker, William—Newry, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 7, 1862.

Freeman, Charles H.—Bethel, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865. Previously served in Co. I, 5th Me.

WAGONER.

Seavey, Moses M.—Stoneham, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. June 11, 1864.

PRIVATEs.

Bacon, George W.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Barker, Henry C.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 9, 1862. Afterward served in Co. G, 30th Me.

Baxter, Elijah—Falmouth, Mass., Oct. 7, 1863; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to navy May 8, 1864.

Bean, Amos P.—Mason, Dec. 12, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., Feb. 2, 1864.

Bean, Elmer J.—Bethel, Dec. 12, '61; prom. corp. June 1, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.

Bean, Jonathan—Mason, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Beattie, Frederic A.—Portland, Jan. 22, 1862; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1863; reenlisted; des. while on vet. furlough.

Besse, Joshua D.—Newry, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 16, 1862.

Bisbee, Alpheus S.—Mason, Dec. 12, '61; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

Blair, Andrew J.—Mason, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Briggs, Joseph H.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 12, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Brown, Daniel A.—Portland, Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

Brown, Eli G.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer. Jan. 25, 1865; afterward mustered as recruit for 12th Me. Inf. Apr. 4, 1865; must.-out May 13, 1865.

- Brown, Parker V.—Albany, Jan. 16, 1862; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Carl, Alvin S.—Wellfleet, Mass., June 30, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 19, 1865.
- Cates, Sewell L.—Berlin Falls, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 27, 1862.
- Chapman, Albion C.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Chapman, James C.—Bethel, Dec. 13, 1861; des. Dec. 31, 1861.
- Chapman, Jarvis P.—Gilead, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 3, 1862.
- Charles, Edward C.—Lovell, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Coffin, Charles A.—Mason, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1863; reenlisted; des. while on vet. furlough.
- Cole, Kingsbury J.—Greenwood, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 30, 1862.
- Crowley, Maurice—Grafton, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Danahy, John—Portland, Sept. 19, 1864; des. Dec. 16, 1864; sentenced; dis. Dec. 21, 1865.
- Davis, Charles—Buxton, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Davis, George—Wilmot, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; des. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Drew, Granville W.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; des. while on vet. furlough.
- Ellingwood, George F.—Bethel, Dec. 28, 1861, with Co. G; trans.; des. Feb. 18, 1862.
- Evans, John—Stoneham, Dec. 12, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 13, 1863.
- Farnham, Charles W.—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. July, 1862.
- Fitzpatrick, Thomas—St. Johns, N. B., Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Flagg, Abel—Upton, Feb. 17, 1862; dis. May 10, 1864.
- Flint, John—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; died Feb. 3, 1862.
- Fogg, George B.—Cape Elizabeth, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Foster, Moses C.—Newry, Dec. 13, 1861; des. Dec. 31, 1861.
- Gilman, Stephen—Biddeford, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 9, 1862.
- Graffam, Peter A.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

- Greene, Charles V.—Berlin Falls, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; died June 10, 1864.
- Green, Nelson A.—Berlin Falls, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 11, 1862.
- Green, Darius—Shelburn, N. H., Jan. 16, 1862; dis. for dis. Apr. 19, 1862.
- Ham, Frank W.—Stoneham, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Ham, Mark—Lewiston, Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Hardin, Cuvier G.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 22, 1862.
- Heney, Michael—Biddeford, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Jordan, Jeremiah—Harrison, Dec. 12, 1861; died May 21, 1864.
- Kennerson, David C.—Bethel, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 18, 1862.
- Libby, Daniel—Harmony, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Littlehale, Elisha R.—Hanover, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; died Aug. 31, 1864.
- McAllister, Dustin—Stoneham, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. in 1864.
- McCann William—Newry, Dec. 31, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1863; reenlisted; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Mitchell, David—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. June 25, 1863. Afterward served in Co. G, 30th Me.
- Osgood, Thomas H.—Bluehill, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., May 7, 1862.
- Palmer, John F.—Cape Elizabeth, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862. Afterward served in Co. C, 32nd Me.
- Phelps, George N.—Portland, Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Phelps, William H.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Pingree, Solomon S.—Albany, Dec. 13, 1861, with Co. K; trans.; dis. for dis. Feb. 16, 1862.
- Preble, Elisha T.—Gilead, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Rice, George N.—Augusta, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Roberts, John H.—Berlin, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Robinson, Alvin N.—Warren, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 29, 1862; prom. sergt. Aug. 15, 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Shirley, David—Stoncham, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 23, 1862. Afterward served in Co. D, 32d Me.
- Sleeper, George R.—Lewiston, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, '65; must.-out Aug. 20, '65.
- Smith, Thomas—Newry, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 9, 1862.
- Southard, Stephen M.—Bluehill, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1863; reenlisted; died June 15, 1864.
- Spaulding, Greenlief W.—Milan, N. H., Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 13, 1862.
- Stearns, Edwin H.—Newry, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Stokes, Jacob C.—Stoneham, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; never joined Co.; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Stuart, William—Newry, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 13, 1862.
- Swan, William H.—Newry, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 2, 1864.
- Swift, Cyrus—Greenwood, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Aug. 28, 1862.
- Thurston, Charles B.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. sergt. Aug. 3, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Tief, Nicholas—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Twitchell, Llewellyn B.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; died Aug. 20, 1864.
- Tyler, Gardner E.—Mason, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Oct. 27, 1862.
- Tyler, Nathan W.—Mason, Dec. 31, 1861, with Co. I; trans.; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- Walker, William D. W.—Bluehill, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 20, 1862; ret. to ranks at his own request; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; accidentally killed Oct. 21, 1864.
- Watson, William—Portland, June 15, 1864; des. Dec. 16, 1864.
- Webster, Otis J.—Portland, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.

- Welch, Richard H.—Grafton, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Sept. 16, 1862.
- Whitney, Charles H.—Portland, Sept. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Wiggins, John H.—Stoneham, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; des. Dec. 16, 1864.
- Wight, Charles U.—Newry, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 27, 1862.
- Wilbur, Benjamin—Albany, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Apr. 1, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Young, Aaron—See Co. G.

COLORED COOKS.

- Banks, Polete—Plaquemine, La., June 1, 1863; des. July 5, 1864.
- Henen, Alfred—Plaquemine, La., June 1, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Woodland, Guste—Plaquemine, La., June 1, 1863; des. July 5, 1865.
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COMPANY I.

- ARCHER, STILLMAN C.—Captain; Cherryfield, must.-in as 1st Lieut. Dec. 12, 1861; prom. Capt. Jan. 6, 1862; res. Aug. 18, 1862.
- RENDALL, ISAIAH—First-Lieutenant; Portland, Jan. 6, 1862; prom. Capt. Aug. 19, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- CUSHING, WILLIAM C.—Second-Lieutenant; Winterport, Dec. 31, 1861; res. May 23, 1862; died while on his way home.

SERGEANTS.

- Pearson, Ora—Bangor, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. 2nd Lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Chilecott, James C.—Sullivan, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. June 21, 1863.
- Clough, John R.—Bluehill, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. 1st sergt.; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863. Afterward served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.
- Simmons, William E.—Portland, Jan. 9, 1862; prom. 2d Lieut. June 21, 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. Oct. 21, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hawes, Levi L.—Bangor, Feb. 8, 1862; prom. sergt. major in 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.

CORPORALS.

- Willey, Alden B.—Cherryfield, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. sergt. June 1, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Dennison, John H.—Portland, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865. Previously served in Co. E, 1st Me. Inf. and afterwards served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.
- Weston, Horace R.—Jonesboro, Jan. 9, 1862; prom. sergt. in 1863; prom. 1st sergt. Sept. 13, 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865. Afterward served in Co. B, 1st battalion Me. Inf.
- Cappers, Daniel H.—Bangor, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. sergt. Aug. 20, 1862; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Swaney, John Jr.—Lubec, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; dis. for dis. Apr. 18, 1864.
- Good, John W.—Steuben, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Griffin, Alexander B.—Millbridge, Dec. 28, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Sept. 2, 1862.

MUSICIAN.

- Clark, George H.—Lewiston, Feb. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Feb. 16, 1865.

PRIVATES.

- Adams, George W.—Steuben, Jan. 16, 1862; died May 20, 1864.
- Allen, Lewis T.—Centerville, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., July 12, 1862.
- Baker, Thomas—Calais, Dec. 12, 1861; des. Dec. 25, 1861.
- Bedell, William N.—Eddington, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Oct. 21, 1862.
- Blanchard, Marion—Thorndike, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Bristlin, Andrew—Winterport, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; awaiting sentence of Court Martial at time of muster-out of regt.
- Buzzell, James—Columbia, Jan. 9, 1862; died at Fort Jackson, La., May 5, 1863.
- Callaghan, John F.—Ellsworth, Dec. 31, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 39th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Callaghan, Patrick—Biddeford, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Case, Alexander—Calais, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Case, George A.—Lubec, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 6, 1862.
- Case, William—Lubec, Dec. 12, 1861; died Dec. 30, 1863.
- Cates, William H.—Thordike, Dec. 12; dis. for dis. in 1864.
- Chase, Charles O.—Unity, Apr. 1, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 2, 1864.
- Colson, Everett—Cherryfield, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 6, 1862. Probably the same who afterward served in Co. E, 14th Me.
- Davis, Henry—Prospect, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 8, 1862.
- Dill, Moses G.—Phillips, Jan. 9, 1862; dis. for dis. June 26, 1863.
- Dinsmore, Orrin A.—Lubec, Jan. 25, 1862; died at Ship Island, Miss., July 19, 1862.
- Dobbin, Samuel—Cherryfield, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; died May 14, 1864.
- Doble, Warren—Etna, Jan. 9, 1862; des. Jan. 30, 1862. Perhaps the same who afterward served in Co. D, 1st D. C. Cav.
- Dunn, Edward H.—Franklin, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. in 1864 by order of Gen. Banks.

- Dunn, Joseph H.—Franklin, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Eaton, James P.—Lubec, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Oct. 1, 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Eldridge, George F.—Newburg, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; des. July 5, 1864.
- Fitzgerald, Michael—Ellsworth, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Foss, George H.—Cherryfield, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; des. July 5, 1864.
- Foss, Rufus—Cherryfield, Jan. 9, 1862; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 11, 1863.
- Francis, Joseph H.—Milbridge, Dec. 12, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 30, 1864.
- Gordon, George H.—Franklin, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp.; prom. sergt. July 1, 1863; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Gordon, Judson—Franklin, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., July 28, 1862.
- Gordon, Warren—Thorndike, Dec. 12, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Gould, Charles F.—Portland, Jan. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Jan. 26, 1865.
- Harris, Caleb S.—Deer Isle, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Dec. 22, 1862.
- Harris, John L.—Deer Isle, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Sept. 26, 1862.
- Hood, Matthew—Columbia, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Hooper, Thomas J.—Franklin, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Aug. 9, 1862.
- Hunnewell, David E.—Alexander, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Hunton, Aaron—Madrid, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; died of wounds June 13, 1864.
- Jones, Benjamin B.—Casco, Dec. 31, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Joy, Alfred—Bangor, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Kincaid, Joshua L.—Cherryfield, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. by Maj. Gardner, May 6, 1862.
- King, Lyman L.—Calais, Dec. 31, 1861; dis. for dis. in 1864.
- Leighton, Curtis—Steuben, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Leighton, Everett—Cherryfield, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; died July 9, 1864.
- Leighton, Moses—Cherryfield, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Low, Aaron—Steuben, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Low, Daniel M.—Steuben, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. June 25, 1863.
- Mahan, Patrick—Biddeford, Jan. 2, 1862; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.
- McCallar, John A.—Cherryfield, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; deserted; returned to duty July 30, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- McCarty, Florence—Eastbrook, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862. Afterward served in V. R. C.
- McCaslin, Warren H.—Milbridge, Jan. 16, 1862; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.
- Merrick, Alfred B.—Bangor, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 8, 1862.
- Morrison, John—Lubec, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; des. July 5, 1864.
- Morse, Alonzo—Steuben, Dec. 12, 1861; des. Feb. 15, 1862.
- Mullen, Daniel—Calais, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 8, 1862. Afterward served in Co. F, 22nd Me.
- Murphy, William F.—Franklin, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. by Maj. Gardner in 1862.
- Nason, Nahum A.—Dixmont, Jan. 9, 1862; dis. for dis. May 16, 1864.
- O'Mara, John L.—Bangor, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; is reported as deserting Sept. 27, 1864, but is on the rolls of Co. B, 30th Me.; is again reported as deserter. Mar. 3, 1865; returned from desertion; in arrest at time of must.-out of regt.
- Pearson, Charles A.—Portland, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order Aug. 29, 1865.
- Perry, Augustus E.—Sullivan, Jan. 9, 1862; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862. Afterward served in 6th Me. Battery.
- Perry, Ozias B.—Steuben, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Pray, Joel S.—Gouldsboro, Dec. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Preble, Edward—Sullivan, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 20, 1863; reenlisted; wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer.
- Prentiss, William—Unity, Dec. 28, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, La., Sept. 6, 1862.
- Ramsdell, Darius—Cutler, Jan. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Jan. 25, 1865.
- Ramsdell, John—Cutler, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Reed, James A.—Dixmont, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Rich, Edwin H.—Thorndike, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for prom. to 2nd Lieut. Co. F, 19th Me., Sept. 1, 1862.
- Robertson, William G.—Calais, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. July 1, 1862; ret. to ranks in 1863; reenlisted; des. July 5, 1865.
- Robinson, Alden—Stenben, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Robinson, Tyler—Steuben, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Shea, Joseph—Steuben, Jan. 16, 1862; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Small, Oscar C.—Cherryfield, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 30, 1862.
- Smith, George L.—Charlotte, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.
- Stevens, Edmund—Stenben, Jan. 16, 1862; died at Fort Jackson, La., Mar. 19, 1863.
- Stevens, Levi—Bangor, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. June 25, 1863.
- Stockell, Loammi W.—Winterport, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. July 8, 1862.
- Stover, Joseph—Sullivan, Dec. 12, 1861; died Aug. 23, 1863.
- Styles, Charles—Portland, Jan. 9, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Swaney, George W.—Lubec, Jan. 25, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Tracy, Foster J.—Cherryfield, Dec. 12, 1861; des. Feb. 15, 1862.
- Trott, Stephen—Princeton, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 8, 1862.

- Tuttle, Edward C.—Bangor, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. by Maj. Gardner in 1862. Probably the same who afterward served in Co. F, 1st Me. H. A.
- Wallace, Claudius—Milbridge, Jan. 10, 1862; died Dec. 22, 1863.
- White, Newton C.—Sullivan, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. for dis. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Whitten, Harris—Gouldsboro, Dec. 12, 1861; reenlisted; des. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Wilder, Edwin M.—Machias, Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 25, 1862.
- Wiley, William H.—Cherryfield, Jan. 9, 1862; des. Jan. 28, 1862. Probably the same who afterward served in Co. B, 31st Me.
- Williams, Arthur C.—Hampden, Dec. 12, 1861; prom. corp. July 1, 1862; prom. sergt. Sept. 13, 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Wilson, William—Patten, Dec. 12, 1861; des. the same day.

COLORED COOKS.

- Boles, Samuel—Rockville, Va., June 1, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Marshall, Clement—Louisiana, June 1, 1863; des. July 5, 1864.
- McDonald, Horace—Louisiana, Nov. 12, 1863; des. July 5, 1864.

COMPANY K.

- SWAN, WILLIAM R.—Captain; Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. Mar. 7, 1864.
- GOODWIN, AMOS G.—First-Lieutenant; Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. Capt. Co. G, Aug. 19, 1862; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- LINSCOTT, MELVILLE C.—Second-Lieutenant; Readfield, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. 1st Lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.

SERGEANTS.

- Felton, John D.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. 2nd Lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. Dec. 1, 1863; prom. Capt. Mar. 30, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Annis, Charles H.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.
- Andrews, Simon S.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. 1st sergt. in 1863; prom. 1st Lieut. Apr. 18, 1864; prom. Capt. Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Swan, Leander S.—Woodstock, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. July 22, 1862.
- Stowell, Thomas N. Jr.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.

CORPORALS.

- McBride, Cyrus—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. sergt. Aug. 1, 1862; prom. 1st sergt. in 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- McKenney, Rufus W.—Saco, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. June 14, 1862.
- Eaton, William F.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; reenlisted; prom. 1st sergt. Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Chase, Roscoe G.—Buckfield, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. June 14, 1862.
- Moody, Orren—Saco, Dec. 13, 1861; is reported as private in 1863; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1864. Perhaps the same who afterward served in Co. H, 2nd Me. Cav.
- Andrews, Stephen—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. May 12, 1863.
- Lord, Wesley—Kennebunkport, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. sergt. in 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Wilson, Melville C.—Bingham, Dec. 13, 1861; died at Fort Mcomb, La., Aug. 14, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

- Stuart, Grinfill—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Stuart, Whitefield—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; ret. to ranks; prom. corp. Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; ret. to ranks at his own request; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

WAGONER.

- Aldrich, Eli—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order Sept. 4, 1865.

PRIVATES.

- Adams, Wintworth E.—Bingham, Dec. 13, 1861; died at Fort Macomb, La., Nov. 16, 1862.
- Additon, Benning C.—See Co. A.
- Andrews, Charles—Fryeburg, Dec. 28, 1861; died at Fort Macomb, La., Aug. 4, 1863.
- Andrews, George R.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; prom. sergt.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Andrews, Stephen E.—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; prom. corp. Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Averill, George W.—Biddeford, Jan. 2, 1862; dis. May 6, 1862.
- Baker, Albert T.—Portland, Dec. 13, 1861; died at Fort Macomb, La., Aug. 29, 1862.
- Beach, Addison H.—Saco, Jan. 2, 1862; died July 21, 1864.
- Beach, Charles H.—Saco, Mar. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Bean, Rufus—Alfred, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 17, 1864.
- Berry, Alvah—Bingham, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. Feb. 1, 1864.
- Berry, Asa K.—Bingham, Dec. 13, 1861; died Feb. 1, 1862.
- Blake, Charles E.—See Co. E.
- Bosworth, Leonard Jr.—Hartford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. corp. in 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Brckett, John H.—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; taken pris. Apr. 9, 1864; dis. Aug. 10, 1865.
- Brown, Leonard—Montville, Apr. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; sent to hospital Jan. 17, 1865; no further record.
- Buzzell, Gerrish L.—Biddeford, Feb. 17, 1862; reenlisted; prom. corp.; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865. Afterward served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.
- Cady, Antone—Vassalboro, Mar. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Mar. 13, 1865.
- Carter, Otis—Saco, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Clark, Horace R.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. Apr. 17, 1862.
- Clark, Thomas—See Co. A.
- Coburn, Edward—Biddeford, Feb. 17, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.

- Cressey, Edward P.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. Jan. 15, 1864.
- Cummings, Joseph Jr.—Greenwood, Dec. 13, 1861; left sick in Maine; no further record.
- Deering, John Jr.—Saco, Jan. 2, 1862; dis. for dis. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Dunn, James—Biddeford, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Durell, Henry E.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., Apr. 26, 1862.
- Ellis, Thomas Jr.—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; des. Feb. 2, 1865.
- Emmers, John—New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Farrar, James M.—Buckfield, Dec. 13, 1861; des. Feb. 17, 1862.
- Fellows, Julien F.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; des. Sept. 24, 1864.
- Flanders, Augustus—See Co. G.
- Flinn, George—Biddeford, Feb. 11, 1862; dis. for dis. Sept. 29, 1863.
- Foote, John D.—Biddeford, Jan. 2, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. for dis. July 11, 1865.
- Foss, Edward—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Frest, Thomas—Biddeford, Jan. 2, 1862; dis. for dis. Apr. 9, 1862.
- Goodwin, John B.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Gordon, Andrew B.—Kennebunkport, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Gordon, Ebenezer H. Jr.—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. June 30, 1862.
- Gould, Jacob L.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; died at Fort Macomb, La., Mar. 3, 1863.
- Grant, Albion—See Co. A.
- Grant, Edward—See Co. A.
- Grant, Fritz—New Orleans, La., June 19, 1863; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Green, Asa—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. June 17, 1863.
- Hammond, Franklin—See Co. A.
- Hathaway, Theron F.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 1, 1862; wd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.

- Hill, John B.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. corp.; dis. for dis. June 30, 1862.
- Holt, John E.—See Co. A.
- Hooper, Caleb S.—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 19, 1862.
- Hooper, Francis E.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hooper, Lewis B.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; Taken prisoner on Schooner "Ransom" Dec. 14, 1863; exc.; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Hooper, Orlando—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., July 2, 1862.
- Hooper, Samuel C.—Biddeford, Jan. 23, 1862; prom. corp. in 1863; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Jan. 25, 1865.
- Hooper, William O.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Howes, John M.—Industry, Dec. 28, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Jewett, Dennis B.—Readfield, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1862; prom. sergt. in 1863; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Johnson, Isaac—Turner, Dec. 13, 1861; died Oct. 12, 1864.
- Johnson, John W.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. by Maj. Gardner, Aug. 25, 1862.
- Jordan, Ralph T.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., Apr. 7, 1862.
- Jordan, Robert E.—Biddeford, Jan. 23, 1862; dis. for dis. Feb. 17, 1864.
- Joy, Thomas W.—Biddeford, Jan. 2, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Joyce, Thomas—Bingham, Dec. 28, 1861; reenlisted; kd. at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864.
- Keeley, George—Saco, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. Hosp. Steward July 1, 1863; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Keeley, William—Saco, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.
- Kelly, Henry—See Co. A.
- King, Henry B.—Saco, Aug. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; prom. corp.; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- LaCroix, Franklin M.—Winthrop, Dec. 28, 1861; died at Fort Macomb, La., Jan. 21, 1862.
- Lowell, Philip L.—Biddeford, Jan. 23, 1862; dis. for dis. Feb. 5, 1863.

- Lufkin, Edwin B.—See Co. E.
- Lurvey, Richard T.—Paris, Dec. 23, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 9, 1862.
- Macomber, Sylvanus B.—Monson, Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order May 11, 1865.
- Mason, William—Biddeford, Jan. 2, 1862; dis. for dis. Apr. 9, 1862.
- Millett, William E.—Hebron, Dec. 13, 1861; died at Ship Island, Miss., June 2, 1862.
- Monroe, George F.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. corp. June 30, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
- Morgan, Alonzo D.—Bethel, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. by Maj. Gardner Apr. 17, 1862. Afterward served in Co. I, 1st Me. Cav.
- Morgan, Stephen D.—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; died Mar. 5, 1862.
- Nason, Henry—Biddeford, Feb. 17, 1862; dis. for dis. Oct. 10, 1862.
- Nesbitt, John—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; taken pris. Dec. 14, 1863; exc.; died Aug. 4, 1864.
- Penley, Joseph—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Perkins, George J.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.
- Perkins, Thaddens—Biddeford, Dec. 28, 1861; prom. corp. Aug. 28, 1862; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865. Afterward served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.
- Pike, John R.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; prom. corp. in 1863; reenlisted; must.-out as surplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865. Afterward served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.
- Pingree, Solomon S.—See Co. H.
- Powers, William H.—Bridgton, Dec. 28, 1861; dis. for dis. Nov. 19, 1862.
- Record, Lewis—Buckfield, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Rennick, William—Biddeford, Jan. 23, 1862; reenlisted; kd. at Sabine Cross-roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864.
- Robbins, James H.—Biddeford, Sept. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by order June 1, 1865.
- Roberts, Thomas L.—Biddeford, Mar. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Russell, Brooks D.—See Co. E.
- Sanborn, Charles E.—Acton, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. by Maj. Gardner Apr. 17, 1862.



- Sanborn, Harrison B.—Chelsea, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; died July 14, 1864.
- Sawyer, William F.—Minot, Dec. 13, 1861; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Shackley, Joseph H.—Paris, Jan. 2, 1862; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; des. June 3, 1865.
- Shaw, Joseph H.—Biddeford, Jan. 2, 1862; prom. corp. Mar. 28, 1862; dis. for prom. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.
- Shehan, Edward P.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 9, 1862.
- Small, Benjmain F.—Bristol, Penn., Mar. 31, 1862; prom. corp. in 1863; reenlisted; prom. sergt.-major June 14, 1864; must.-out as suplus non-com. officer Jan. 25, 1865.
- Small, Edwin—Vassalboro, Feb. 6, 1862; dis. for dis. Mar. 19, 1864.
- Small, Timothy Jr.—Vassalboro, Feb. 6, 1862; died at Fort Macomb, La., Nov. 6, 1862.
- Smith, Kagen—New Orleans, La., June 29, 1863; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Aug. 20, 1865.
- Sprague, Horatio—See Co. A.
- Stevenson, Gustavus—Monroe, Nov. 20, 1861, with Co. A; trans.; dis. for dis. Mar. 8, 1864. Afterward served in Hancock's Vet. Corps.
- Swan, Moses—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Sept. 11, 1865.
- Twitchell, Lyman B.—Paris, Dec. 28, 1861; prom. corp. in 1863; ret. to ranks Apr. 13, 1864; must.-out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Washburn, Calvin—Paris, Dec. 12, 1861; died March —, 1862.
- Washburn, Jefferson—Paris, Dec. 13, 1861; dis. for dis. Apr. 9, 1862. Afterward served in Co. B, 32nd Me.
- Waterhouse, Gardner P.—Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1861; reenlisted; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; serving sentence for desertion at time of muster-out of regt.
- Webster, Clinton B.—See Co. E.
- Weymouth, Elisha T.—Vassalboro, Dec. 12, 1861; dis. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Witham, James P.—See Co. A.
- York, John A.—Biddeford, Feb. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; must.-out Feb. 16, 1865.

COLORED COOKS.

Blue, James—New Orleans, La., Oct. 19, 1863; dis. for dis. in 1864.

Coats, John—New Orleans, La., Oct. 19, 1863; des. Mar. 17, 1864.

Farragut, Horatio—New Orleans, La., Oct. 19, 1863; des. July 4, 1864.

George, James—New Orleans, La., Oct. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. K, 30th Me., Jan. 1, 1865; des. Jan. 3, 1865.



RECAPITULATION OF ROSTER.

Showing the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men in the Regiment and the causes which terminated their connection with it.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

	Field and Staff.	Company Officers.	Total.
Discharged by muster-out of regiment,.....	5	10	15
" for promotion,.....	3	3	6
" for disability,.....	—	3	3
" for cause not recorded,.....	—	1	1
Transferred to 30th Maine,.....	—	1	1
Killed,.....	—	*1	1
Died of disease,.....	2	—	2
Drowned,.....	—	1	1
Resigned,.....	1	10	11
Aggregate,.....	11	31	†41

* Killed accidentally.

† This includes only those who joined the regiment as commissioned officers.

ENLISTED MEN.

	N. O. Staff.	Company En. Men.	Total.
Discharged by muster-out of regiment,.....	1	152	153
" by consolidation,*.....		39	39
" for disability,.....	2	223	225
" for promotion,.....	1	37	38
" for cause not recorded,†.....		46	46
Transferred to 30th Maine,.....		277	277
" to Veteran Reserve Corps,		16	16
" to Navy.‡.....		2	2
Killed, or died of wounds,§.....		11	11
Died of disease,.....		159	159
Drowned,.....		1	1
Committed suicide,.....		1	1
Deserted while in the 13th,.....		62	62
Unaccounted for, 		21	21
Aggregate,	4	1047	1051
" officers and men,.....	15	1077	1092
Enlisted men promoted to commissioned officers in regiment,.....	1	13	14

* These are the surplus non-commissioned officers mustered out Jan. 25, 1865, by Special Order No. 17.

† Probably discharged for disability but cause not stated in annual report.

‡ Includes a deserter from Navy reclaimed by his officers.

§ Includes one killed accidentally.

|| Includes those discharged at general hospitals and not reported to their companies; also missing in action, never heard from and probably killed.

The above table does not include the colored cooks, most of whom deserted.

ERRATA.

I.

The residence of the author of the Thirteenth History is "Weld, Franklin County, Maine," rather than "York County," as incorrectly stated in sketch accompanying portrait.

II.

Page 42, fourth line from foot of page, for "the impudence of," read "imprudence."

III.

Page 47, bottom line of page, for "Second District of Maine," read "Second District of Louisiana."

IV.

Same page, sixth line from bottom, for "Cos. E and K," read "Cos. C and K."

V.

Page 126, the Thirteenth Companies comprising the First Company of the Thirtieth Battalion, were "Cos. A, E, F and I."

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